

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

No. 3747.—VOL. CXXXVIII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911.

With Coloured Supplement: SIXPENCE.  
"The Hon. Lavinia Bingham."

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## "I, GEORGE, DO SOLEMNLY . . . . DECLARE THAT I AM A FAITHFUL PROTESTANT": THE KING RECITING THE TERMS OF THE ACCESSION DECLARATION.

On the occasion of the State Opening of Parliament the other day, and immediately before reading the Speech from the Throne, the King recited the terms of the Accession Declaration as follows: "I, George, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I am a faithful Protestant, and that I will, according to the true intent of the enactments which secure the Protestant Succession to the Throne of my Realm, uphold and maintain the said enactments to the best of my power according to law." Our Illustration shows the Lord Chancellor facing the King. He it was who handed to his Majesty the paper from which he read the Declaration, and the blotting pad, with silver inkstand attached, and the pen he used when signing it. On his Majesty's right may be seen Lord Winchester, bearing the Cap of Maintenance; Lord Carrington, the Lord Great Chamberlain; Lord Morley, Lord President of the Council; and Lord Crewe, bearing the Imperial Crown.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



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## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE" AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

GRADUALLY Mr. A. E. W. Mason is mastering the  
difficulties of theatrical technique, and his new  
St. James's piece is no mere adaptation of a novel or  
tale—it is really a play, and a play with an interesting,  
not to say exciting, plot. Flaws there are still, no doubt,  
in the author's stage-craft—loose ends which he fails to  
pick up, repetitions of story, diffuseness of dialogue.  
But he knows now the trick of surprise, he can hit off  
character in a few vigorous strokes or by the slower  
process of suggestion, and he can elaborate a scene  
that is dramatically instead of being only rhetorically  
emotional. Thus you may call the first act of his new  
drama, with its atmosphere of Indian isolation, a prologue  
if you please, but its picture of a woman of refinement  
and spirit shut up in a tent with a husband whose drunken  
habits have developed in him hallucinations and fiend-  
ish cruelty, appeals strongly to the imagination; while  
the after-scene, in which the guest, returning to recover  
his pipe, discovers his hostess practising with her rifle,  
suggests grim possibilities, and is just cut short at the  
right moment. On that encounter Henry Thresk, as  
a former sweetheart of hers, kept silence when Mrs.  
Ballantyne was put on trial for murdering her husband,  
and so secured her acquittal. But he did not escape  
altogether the consequences of his perjury. For, two  
years later, he comes across the widow at an English  
country-house, and has to endure a long cross-examina-  
tion from relatives of a young man who wishes to make  
Stella Ballantyne his wife. It is *à propos* of this state  
of things that we reach what all along has seemed  
destined to be the crucial moment of the play—the  
meeting between the heroine and her chivalrous defender.  
Out of mixed motives, which do not exclude the hope  
that Stella Ballantyne's troubles may give him a chance  
of winning back her love, the "witness for the defence"  
urges her to tell her secret to her fiancé. In a scene  
charged with pathos Stella describes the inferno of her  
married life, and this scene alone would make Mr. Mason's  
play a success, thanks to the wonderful naturalness of  
Miss Ethel Irving's art. The actress never strains a  
point, yet carries her audience by storm. Mr. Alexander,  
in the thankless title-role, lends his assistance most  
unselfishly; and Mr. Alfred Bishop, as a new-style  
Quixote, and Mr. Leslie Faber, as a very boyish lover of  
thirty, play their parts with the nicest sense of comedy.

"THE POPINJAY," AT THE NEW THEATRE.

The authors of "The Popinjay" are largely indebted  
to Alphonse Daudet. For their story adopts in outline,  
at least, the scheme of "Rois en Exil," though Messrs.  
Boyle Lawrence and Frederick Mouillot, to be sure, have  
relied on the methods of commonplace melodrama. Con-  
ceive a King, who is a lively prodigal and is rather glad  
of the revolution that drives him to Paris—the city of  
pleasure—inasmuch as he prefers vice to his kingdom  
and other women to his wife; suppose that wife a  
most handsome and dignified Queen, who wishes to  
preserve the rights of her little son, and keeps up on  
his behalf, even in exile, a most gorgeous Court; and  
you will agree that here is the sort of material to  
provide a showy setting for the talents of Mr. Fred  
Terry and Miss Julia Neilson in the style of drama,  
spectacular and stably effective, which the patrons of  
the New Theatre relish. Truth to tell, there is not  
much glamour of romance about the play; nor over-  
much plausibility or coherence; and the dialogue and  
speeches are curiously prosaic in style. But there is  
no little fun in the piece, and the authors had a happy  
inspiration in imagining the banished King to be in the  
hands of and to be run financially by a firm of universal  
providers. It is the Queen who makes this piece worth  
seeing—the Queen as Miss Neilson portrays her: royal  
in dignity, austere towards her scapegrace husband,  
tender as mother, fierce in defence of the honour  
and future of her child. Beauty is the feature of her  
performance—beauty which lifts the whole play at times,  
the baldness of its writing notwithstanding, on to the  
plane of poetry. A clever piece of acting, nicely con-  
trasted with Miss Neilson's, is that of Miss Miriam  
Lewes, representing a siren who is called upon to  
fascinate the wastrel King. The King himself is made  
delightfully humorous and jovial, thanks to the skill  
and vitality of Mr. Fred Terry; but it seems a pity  
this fine actor should be wasted on such a thing of  
shreds and patches as "The Popinjay."

"GRACE," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

"Grace," the most serious play Mr. Somerset Maugham  
has written since his "Man of Honour," was revived  
last Monday night at the Duke of York's, and met once  
more with a flattering reception. It deals, you will  
remember—as, indeed, do most of our serious plays  
nowadays—with a wife's lapse from loyalty to her  
marriage vows, and it describes her remorse, especially  
when she is confronted with a case of seduction that  
ends in suicide, and her desire to make confession to  
her husband, which her counsellors very wisely check.  
There are many admirable touches of observation as  
well as of stagecraft in the piece; it is a strikingly  
well-made play, and it contains individual scenes that  
are plangent in their emotional appeal, varied by comedy  
that is sometimes of Mr. Maugham's very best brand.  
And yet the sensitive ear cannot but be conscious of  
a note of artificiality, here muffled perhaps for the most  
part, yet audible enough when such a character is on the  
stage as Grace's dowager mother-in-law. This dame  
of the old régime, as Lady Tree pictures her, might  
almost be a caricature of Robertson's Marquise in  
"Caste," and however much, perhaps, the actress may  
exaggerate the humours of the part, it is the author who  
supplies the outline. Still, "Grace" was far too good a  
piece of work to be allowed to pass into oblivion after a  
short run. It marks a return to Mr. Maugham's better  
manner, and, of course, it affords Miss Irene Vanbrugh  
opportunities for acting of a rare intensity and sensibility.  
Her Grace is one of her most affecting impersonations,  
and it is associated with the excellent performances of  
Mr. Dennis Eadie, Mr. Gwenn, Mr. Wontner, Mr.  
Athol Stewart, and Miss Lillah McCarthy.

## PARLIAMENT.

THE opening of the first Parliament of King George  
was marked by the usual ceremonies and debates.  
There was a magnificent spectacle in the Upper House  
when their Majesties occupied the throne, and the  
interest of the scene, rendered familiar during the late  
reign, was increased by the presence, for the first  
time, of the High Commissioners of the Overseas  
Dominions, who were placed in a conspicuous posi-  
tion near the Ambassadors. Both the King and  
the Queen looked well in their robes of crimson  
velvet. The diamond crown worn by the Queen on  
her simply dressed hair, and the two cuttings of the  
"Star of Africa," which shone among her necklaces,  
produced a most exquisite effect. King George, who  
wore beneath his robe the uniform of an Admiral of the  
Fleet, read the Speech while seated on the throne,  
with his cocked hat on his head; and his delivery  
was so distinct and effective that every word was heard  
in the gallery at the end of the House. The Speech  
was short, very little legislation being promised, except  
the proposals for settling the relations between the  
two Houses "with the object of securing the more  
effective working of the Constitution." In debate in  
the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour described the  
language of this reference as studiously moderate;  
but he looked forward to "stormy times" unless the  
Government would act upon the broad principles upon  
which all were agreed. On the other hand, the Prime  
Minister, while promising ample opportunity for dis-  
cussion, expressed the hope and belief that the pro-  
posals of the Government would reach the House of  
Lords in time to be considered there before the date of  
the Coronation. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who had just  
been appointed Chairman of the Labour Party, and who  
is likely to give to its leadership a note of intellectual  
distinction, declared that the Parliament Bill was under a  
satisfactory minimum, and informed the Government that  
the attitude of his Party towards them would depend on  
their measures. An interesting feature of the opening  
proceedings was the reference to the Committee of  
Privileges of the conduct of Lord Roden in voting at  
the election in South Down, and the conduct of Lord  
Aberdeen in sending a message of support to the Liberal  
candidate in West Aberdeenshire. Mr. Chamberlain  
has taken the oath in the new Parliament as he took it  
in the last. Arriving, with the aid of his son and another  
colleague, on an afternoon when the House was almost  
empty, he sat on the Treasury Bench and repeated the  
words of the oath in a loud but indistinct voice. With  
his left hand he touched the pen with which Mr. Austen  
Chamberlain entered his name on the roll, and he gave  
the same hand to the Speaker who stood on the step of  
the chair in order to receive him. He wore a white  
orchid in his frock coat.

## OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

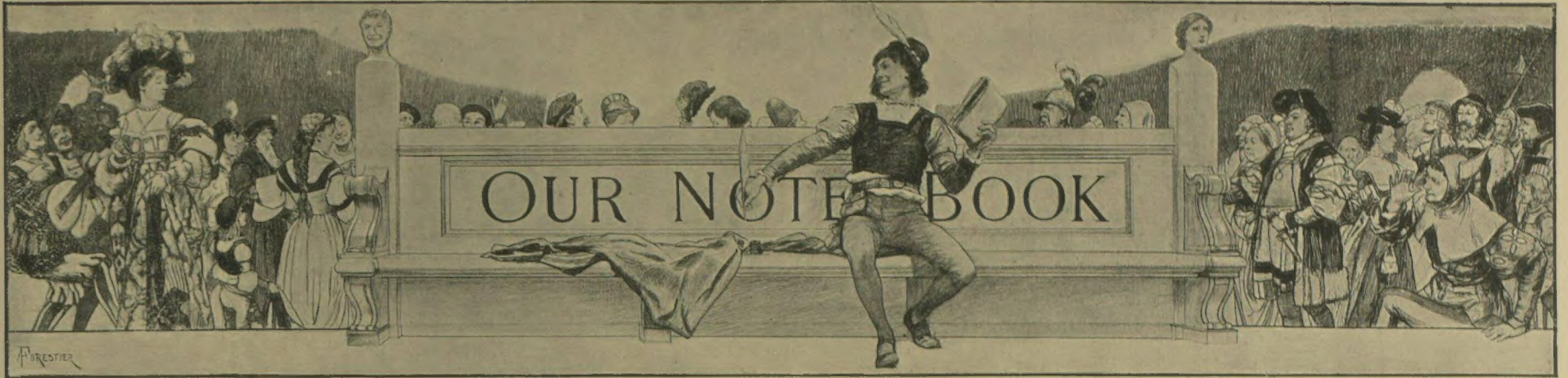
IN A Supplement to this week's issue we present our  
readers with another addition to our series of repro-  
ductions, in colour, from famous pictures. The subject is  
the portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the Hon. Lavinia  
Bingham, Countess Spencer, one of the most charming of  
the great master's studies of women. Sir Joshua Reynolds  
was for many years the most distinguished portrait-  
painter in London. In 1768 he became the first Presi-  
dent of the newly founded Royal Academy, and was  
knighted by George III. soon afterwards. Between 1769  
and 1790 he exhibited 247 paintings at the Academy.  
In 1784 he succeeded Allan Ramsay as Portrait Painter  
to the King, and painted his masterpiece, "Mrs. Siddons  
as the Tragic Muse." The portrait of Countess Spencer  
which we reproduce is in the collection of Earl Spencer  
at Althorp. It shows her wearing a frilled hood. Sir  
Joshua painted two other pictures of her, one in a wide  
straw hat with blue ribbon; and the other, with her son,  
Viscount Althorp. These are also among the family  
portraits at Althorp, together with a portrait of Lady  
Spencer's sister, Anne Bingham. The Hon. Lavinia  
Bingham, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Lucan,  
married the second Earl Spencer on March 6, 1781. She  
died in 1831.

In connection with the remarkable photographs given  
in our last Issue illustrating the change of colour in  
fishes, we should have mentioned that these photographs,  
together with an article of which we printed a portion,  
were supplied by Mr. Francis Ward, who has for many  
years been gathering material on this interesting subject.  
He has in preparation a book upon it which will be  
eagerly awaited by lovers of natural history.

## AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE other day, a British magistrate placidly proposed, apparently in so many words, that not only beggars should be punished, but also anyone who gives to beggars. Legally, this may be stated in the following two judgments: (1) that every poor man may be presumed to be deceiving; (2) that every rich man may be presumed to be wilfully deceived. The first opinion, if not quite logically clear, is quite legally established. The second is new, and seems even slightly improbable. I wish I knew what that magistrate meant. Does he mean that it is a crime to give help where it is needed? Or does he mean that it is a crime to make a mistake about where it is needed? On either line of thought, I should enjoy watching him draft the Act of Parliament.

This is a moral matter, on which we must get our ideas clear; and I propose to clear my own ideas and yours, whether you like it or not. What is a beggar? A beggar is a man who asks help from another man solely in the name of something extraneous but common—as kinship or charity, the Fatherhood of God, or the brotherhood of man. He does not ask for the bread because he can at once give you the money, as in commerce. He does not ask for the bread because he will soon be able to pass you the mustard, as in Society. He asks you for the bread because you are supposed to be under an ancient law of pity, by which (as it is written) if a man ask you for bread you will not give him a stone. That is what a beggar is. He is a man who begs—that is, he is a man who asks without any clear power of return, except the opportunity he offers you to fulfil your own ideals.

Thus, a man drowning in mid-ocean is a beggar; a man hailing wildly from a desert island is a beggar; a total stranger cast up on an alien coast (as any of us who like yachting might be any day) is a beggar. That is to say, any help extended to them must rest solely on the fact that they have the human form or the appearance of agony. It cannot possibly rest on any assumption that they will pay it back in service to the State. The man drowning in the sea might be Jack the Ripper. The man hailing from the desert island might be Peter the Painter. As for the man wrecked from the yacht—well, really, if you think of some of the people who go about in yachts, you will feel that Jack the Ripper and Peter the Painter are pillars of the commonwealth in comparison. Briefly, any person, in any position, is a beggar who has nothing but thanks to give for a service.

It is unnecessary to say what we do to such people when they are poor—that is, when we are practically sure that they will never have anything to give but the thanks. We jail them like thieves. To anyone who really respects our modern law (if there is anyone who respects it), the phrase in the New Testament must sound strangely and even weirdly optimistic. The sacred text takes for granted that a common man, if asked for bread, will not give a stone. But when a man asks us for bread, we pelt him with stones. Nay, we do more than pelt him, we surround

him with stones; we brick him in and bury him with stones. When next you or I pass one of our great modern prisons, let us lift up our eyes to those polished, flat, interminable walls. Let us admit the calm enormity and the cold weight of those serried and cemented rocks. And then let us remember that many men must be sealed inside them simply because they asked for food. It has the horrible felicity of some Scriptural prophecy. They asked for bread; and they received—these stones. So far all is simple. A beggar is any man who

quite simple, if scarcely with a Christian simplicity. But what is far from simple is this new, portentous proposal that the rich man should share with the poor man the same pulverising punishment; justly due to both because they have both been equal partners in the act of Christian charity. Hitherto our law has given a special and hideous meaning to the sentence, "It is better to give than to receive."

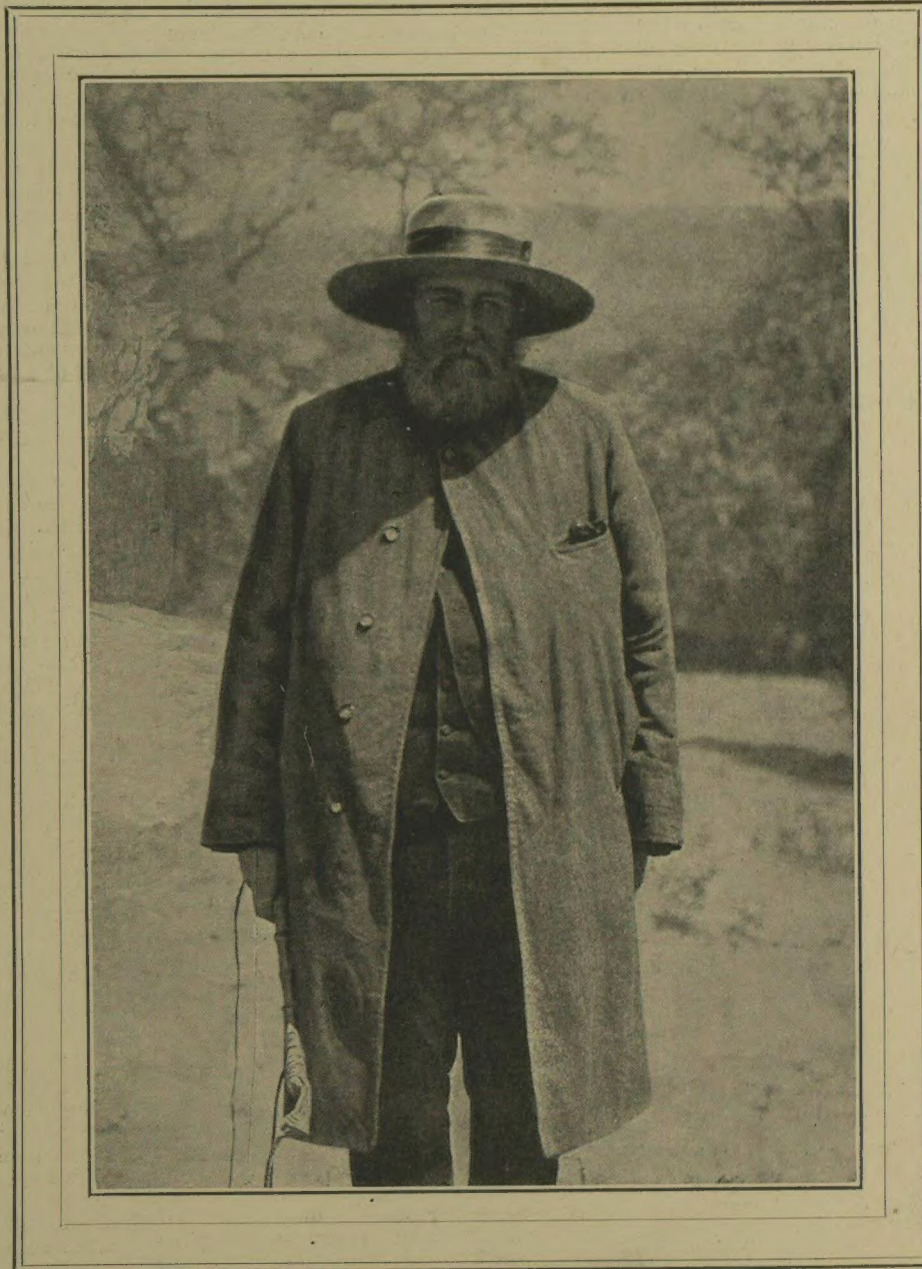
In the slums of London or Glasgow this has, indeed, been true. To give only meant being blamed by economists. To receive meant being walked off by policemen. But if the alms-giver is to be punished too, we shall really see tremendous larks. As far as I can see, all the generous rich will be put in jail, leaving only the mean rich to govern the State, a condition to which we have, indeed, through many causes, been tending, but which we never thought would be completed and crowned by such a *coup-d'état* as this. Already to ask is a crime, though it is not a sin. Now, apparently, to give is a crime, though it is actually a virtue.

But, indeed, any such nonsense can be stopped and answered by one quite simple question. All this cold, fishy philosophy about the wrongness of giving prompt and personal help to the poor arose nearly a century ago, when people really believed in "science" and scientific keys to social life. Before that time, philanthropy had been mainly personal, and perhaps excessively so.

About that time men began to enrich hospitals and soup-kitchens and organised charities generally; so that when they said, "Do not give to beggars," they also meant (to do them justice), "Do give to hospitals, soup-kitchens, etc." If a man refused a penny to a starving vagabond, at least there was a box somewhere into which he could drop it safely. Is there a box now into which he can drop it safely? The answer is, unfortunately, that there are very few.

Of course, just as there are honest beggars there are honest charities. Of course, there are settlements that have genuinely settled, as there are tramps that have genuinely tramped. But we are talking about confidence, as in Consols or the Derby favourite. And the plain fact is that some modern men have as much difficulty in believing in organised charity as they have in believing in their own personal charity. Why should a man send five shillings to the secretary of a society, instead of giving it to a navvy asking for a bed? He has seen the navvy. He has never seen the Secretary. Some schemes of organised charity declare that every other scheme does

more harm than good. There are stupid organisers as well as stupid alms-givers. I therefore ask the magistrate quite simply, "What am I to do?" Before I go to prison for the many occasions upon which I have given money in the street, let him tell me where I ought to have given the money. I shall continue to keep my money for anyone I meet who looks as if he required it.



THE FAMOUS BOER LEADER WHO SURRENDERED TO LORD ROBERTS  
AT PAARDEBERG: THE LATE GENERAL PIET CRONJE.

General Piet Cronje, who played a very prominent part during the earlier stages of the South African War, and whose fate it was to have to surrender to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg, came of a fighting family, and was the greatest member of it. He it was who was responsible for the act that ended, in 1881, with Majuba, breaking up an auction of goods of passive resistors to taxation, an incident which led the Boers to proclaim a Republic and appoint the triumvirate consisting of Krüger, Pretorius, and Joubert. In the last South African War, Cronje appeared before Kimberley, Ladysmith, and Mafeking, and certainly would have attempted to take the last-named place by assault but for the strict orders of President Krüger. At Paardeberg, his surrender was undoubtedly necessary, and Lord Roberts himself, knowing it to be honourable, spoke exceedingly well of the gallant defence he had made. The war ended, the General was known in public only as lecturer in the United States, but there were many to remember his great strength of character and ability, and to regard him not only with interest, but with friendship.

asks in the name of charity, like a drowning man, or a man on a desert island. But the first man may be a drowning Duke; the second may own many other islands, by no means desert. In big civilisations, however, crowded and full of familiar custom, we come to know pretty quickly when a man is really poor, when he will probably never be able to repay us except with gratitude. Then, we put him in jail. That is all





Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
MR. PERCY ILLINGWORTH, M.P.,  
Appointed Second Government  
Whip.

member for Midlothian, which he represented from 1895 to 1900. In 1886 he married Miss Mary Nugent.

Sir John Fuller, the new Governor of Victoria, has since 1900 been M.P. for the Westbury Division of Wiltshire. He is a nephew of Lord St. Aldwyn, and was made a Baronet last July. His appointment to the Governorship of Victoria not only necessitates a bye-election in the Westbury Division, but has also caused vacancies in two offices which he held—those of Second Government Whip and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. His place as Whip is to be taken by Mr. Percy Illingworth, M.P. for the Shipley Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Illingworth is Chairman of the Yorkshire Liberal Federation. He was formerly a Captain in the London Yeomanry. The new Vice-Chamberlain of the Household is to be the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, second son of

the Earl of Carlisle, and brother of Viscount Morpeth. He was elected for the Eskdale Division of Cumberland in 1906. He was last year appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister.

Dr. Crozier, who succeeds Dr. Alexander as Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, has been since 1907 Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore. He was born in 1853, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was for seventeen years Vicar of Holywood, County Down, and from 1897 to 1907 he was Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. He has been Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland since 1893, and in 1896 he became hon. secretary of the General Synod of the Church of Ireland. The new Archbishop is a keen horseman, and was one of the earliest members of the Wanderers Rugby Football Club in Dublin.

Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, who has been described as "the doctor with the largest practice in the world," is Medical Superintendent of the Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen in the Western Atlantic, and the area of his activities measures hundreds of thousands of square miles. He told a thrilling and amusing story of his work in his lecture on Monday at Queen's Hall, where he was introduced by Sir Ernest Shackleton as "the Grenfell of Labrador." Dr. Grenfell was at one time house

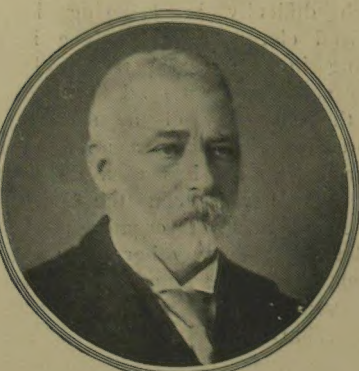


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE HON. W. S. FIELDING,  
The Canadian Minister of Finance, who  
Negotiated with the United States on the  
Reciprocity Agreement.

## PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

ON the expiration of Sir Arthur Lawley's five years of office as Governor of Madras at the end of March, his place is to be taken by Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, Governor of Victoria, who in turn will be succeeded by Sir John Fuller. Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, who is the fourteenth Baronet, has been Governor of Victoria since 1908. He followed Mr. Gladstone as Mem-



Photo. Russell.  
MR. CHARLES AITKEN,  
Appointed Keeper of the  
Tate Gallery.

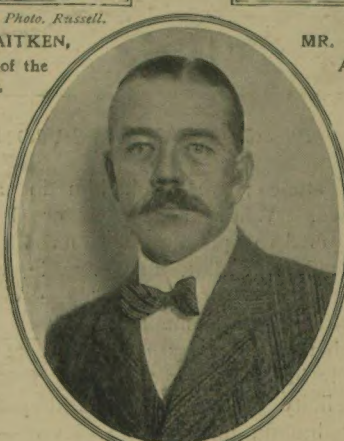


Photo. C.N.  
SIR JOHN FULLER, Bt., M.P.,  
Appointed Governor of Victoria.

patients sometimes come three hundred miles to see him.

Canada's Finance Minister, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, who

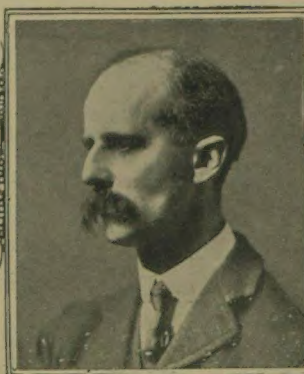


Photo. Beresford.  
MR. D. S. MACCOLL,  
Appointed Keeper of the  
Wallace Collection.

Mr. Claude Phillips, the well-known art critic, who has been Keeper of the Wallace Museum since its bequest

to the nation, and who has done such excellent work in arranging and cataloguing the collection, having now retired from that post, the Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed as his successor Mr. D. S. MacColl. Mr. MacColl has been the Keeper of the Tate Gallery since Sir Charles Holroyd became Director of the National Gallery in 1906, and before that he had been art critic successively of the *Spectator* and the *Saturday Review*, and editor of the *Architectural Review*. He was a prime mover in obtaining the inquiry into the Chantrey Bequest, and he has ably managed the inauguration of the new Turner Wing at the Tate Gallery. Mr. Charles Aitken, the new Keeper of the Tate Gallery, has been for some ten years Director of the White-chapel Art Gallery, founded chiefly by Canon Barnett, and has there done admirable work in organising exhibitions. He was born at York in 1869, and was educated at Clifton and at New College, Oxford.



Photo. Walter Barnett.  
THE HON. GEOFFREY HOWARD,  
Appointed Vice-Chamberlain of the  
Household.



Photo. C.N.  
THE LATE HERR PAUL SINGER,  
The German Socialist Leader, whose Funeral  
Attracted an Immense Crowd in Berlin.

Not since the burial of the Emperor William I. has there been such a demonstration of feeling in Berlin on any such occasion as took place last Sunday at the funeral of Herr Paul Singer, the leader of the German Social Democrats. The body was followed to the grave by a procession five miles long, in which marched not fewer than 150,000 people, while altogether the crowds that turned out to participate in the mourning numbered, it was estimated, about a third of the population. There were about two thousand wreaths.

Germany regards as a proof of the Kaiser's modernity the fact that he has conferred upon Herr Harry Plate, a master plumber of Hanover, the honour of life-long membership of the Herrenhaus—the Prussian Upper Chamber—a distinction usually reserved for the aristocracy and military magnates. It is, in fact, the first time it has been bestowed upon an artisan. Herr Plate is Chairman of the Hanover Chamber of Commerce and of the German National Association of Artisans' Chambers. He is one of the chief non-Socialist Labour leaders in Germany, and was for many years Chairman of the Hanover Plumbers' Trade Union. He has worked as a plumber in many countries of Europe, and knows several languages. His selection is a notable event in German politics.



Photo. Haechel.  
HERR HARRY PLATE,  
The Master Plumber whom the Kaiser  
has made a Lifelong Member of the  
Prussian Upper Chamber.

Great interest was aroused in New York at the beginning of the week by the wedding of Lord Decies and Miss Vivien Gould, which took place in that city on Tuesday. The bride, who is just eighteen, is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, and granddaughter of Mr. Jay Gould, the famous railroad magnate and financier. Her elder sister married Mr. Anthony Drexel junior. Lord Decies succeeded to the peerage as fifth Baron last July, and is forty-four. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Connaught



Photo. Maull and Fox.  
ADMIRAL SIR LEWIS BEAUMONT,  
Appointed First and Principal Naval  
Aide-de-Camp to the King.



Photo. Tasma.  
SIR THOMAS GIBSON-CARMICHAEL, Bt., AND LADY  
GIBSON-CARMICHAEL,  
The New Governor of Madras and his Wife.

has been conducting the negotiations with the United States regarding the Reciprocity Agreement, is a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where



Photo. Campbell Studio.  
LADY DECIES,  
Formerly Miss Vivien Gould, who Married  
Lord Decies on Tuesday.



Photo. Campbell Studio.  
LORD DECIES,  
Who Married Miss Vivien Gould on Tuesday  
in New York.

he began his career, at sixteen, as an office-boy in the service of the *Halifax Chronicle*. It only took him four years to become a leader-writer on that paper, and at twenty-seven he was its editor. He entered political life in 1882, and two years later became Premier of Nova Scotia. He was appointed to his present position by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, and he is now sixty-two.

(Continued overleaf.)



## IMPERIALISM IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT: THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



THE EMPIRE DIRECTLY REPRESENTED AT THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME:  
THE FOUR HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS AT THE CEREMONY.

When King George opened the first Parliament elected in his reign, there were present in the House of Lords the High Commissioners for his Majesty's four great self-governing Dominions. Thus, for the first time—it is by the King's own initiative and command—the Empire was directly represented at the opening of the Imperial Parliament. The High Commissioners, who are sitting next to the wall, are seen in the following order in our Drawing (reading from right to left towards the foreground of the picture): Lord Strathearn, representing the Dominion of Canada; Sir W. Hall-Jones, representing New Zealand; Sir George Reid, representing the Commonwealth of Australia; and Sir Richard Solomon, representing the Union of South Africa.





Photo. Lallie Charles.  
THE LATE MRS. WILFRID ASHLEY.  
Only Child of Sir Ernest Cassel, and Wife  
of Mr. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P.

when the latter was Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland. Lord Decies has seen a good deal of active service, for which he has received the D.S.O. He fought in the South African War (commanding the 37th Imperial Yeomanry), and also in Matabeleland, in 1896, and he commanded the Tribal Horse in Somaliland.

The deepest sympathy has been evoked for Sir Ernest Cassel and Mr. Wilfrid Ashley by the death of Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, who was Sir Ernest Cassel's only child. Mrs. Ashley had been in very delicate health for some two years, and last

year she went to Egypt in the hope of effecting an improvement, but to no avail. She married Mr. Ashley, who represents the Blackpool Division as a Conservative, in 1901, and she leaves two little daughters, Miss Edwina Annette Cynthia Ashley and Miss Ruth Mary Ashley. Before her illness Mrs. Ashley played a distinguished part as a London hostess in her beautiful home in Bruton Street, but latterly she had lived in Hampshire.

Mr. Michael Finucane, who was a native of Limerick, had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service, chiefly in Bengal, before he was appointed, in 1903, one of the three Estates Commissioners for Ireland under Mr. Wyndham's Land Purchase Act, the other two Commissioners being Mr. Frederick Wrench and Mr. W. F. Bailey. In 1907 Mr. Finucane was appointed a Senator of the Royal University of Ireland, and he was also an Irish Privy Councillor.

Mr. D. Graham Phillips, whose career as an author was so cruelly cut short by the bullets of a crazy violinist, was distinguished both as a journalist and a novelist. Among his best-known books are "The Great God Success," "Her Serene Highness," "White Magic," and "The Husband's Story." His novels give realistic pictures of American life. Living high up in a New York building, he wrote at night, when the city was quiet, from about ten p.m. to three or four a.m., a habit which he had acquired as a journalist.

Sir Lewis Beaumont, who succeeds Lord Fisher as First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King, is the senior Admiral on the Active List, and has had a long and distinguished career. He took part in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-6, and he has held the chief command in the Pacific, in Australia, and at Devonport, the last-named service terminating in 1908. In Australia he personally attended King Edward, then Prince of Wales, during his Colonial tour. Sir Lewis Beaumont was also at one time Director of Naval Intelligence. In 1904 he represented Great Britain on the International Commission of Inquiry into the Dogger Bank Incident—a task which he performed with painstaking thoroughness, the case for this country being established beyond all doubt.

There is a suggestion of "Paradise Regained," or reclaimed, in the news that Sir John Jackson, the famous contractor, has undertaken to build a dam on the Euphrates in a district which includes the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The dam, which will be on a large scale, has been planned in connection with the Mesopotamian irrigation works.

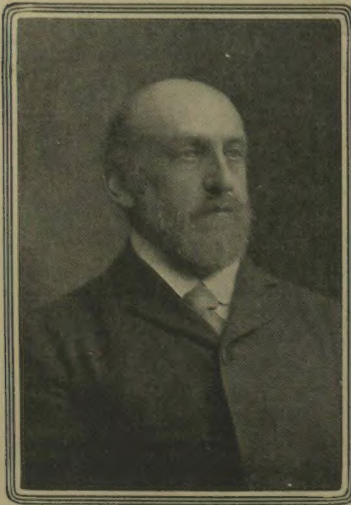


Photo. Lafayette.  
SIR JOHN JACKSON, M.P.,  
Who has Contracted to Build a great Dam  
on the Euphrates to Irrigate Mesopotamia.

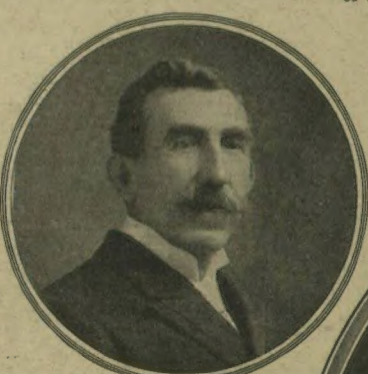
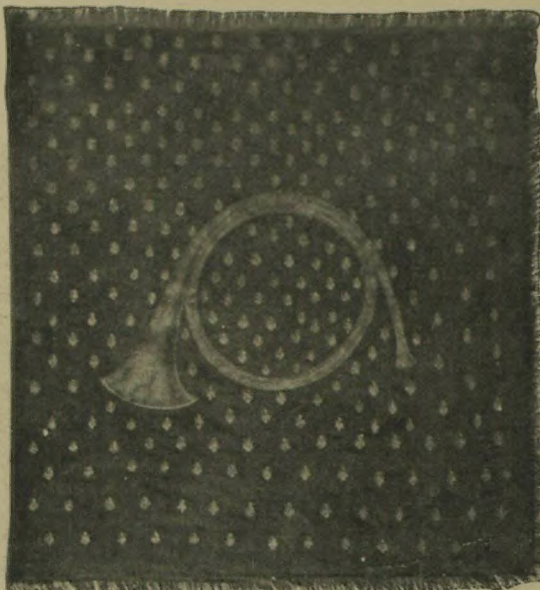


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE RIGHT HON.  
MICHAEL FINUCANE,  
A Privy Councillor and Estates  
Commissioner in Ireland.



Photo. Bain.  
THE LATE MR. D. GRAHAM PHILLIPS,  
The Young American Novelist who was  
Shot by a crazy Musician.

Earl Cawdor, whose much-regretted death occurred on Wednesday morning, after about six weeks' illness, was an aristocrat who was by



HERALDICALLY INCORRECT: AN EXTRAORDINARY FLAG  
OF NAPOLEON I., FOUND AT GAP.

This flag, found at Gap, and now in the Museum of that town, is heraldically incorrect. It is ornamented with a hunting horn of the Chasseurs, whose uniform (that of a Colonel) the Emperor nearly always wore. The five hundred gold bees are correctly placed with heads upwards; the horn should be reversed. This flag certainly belonged to Napoleon, who, passing through Gap on his return from Elba, on March 5, 1815, left it in that town.

By Courtesy of M. Gabriel Martin, Director of the Gap Museum.



Photo. Hatfield.

THE LATE LORD CAWDOR,

Formerly First Lord of the Admiralty and a Member  
of the Conference on the Constitutional Question.

nature a dominant man of business. He was born in 1847, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford. As Viscount Emlyn, he was M.P. for Carmarthenshire from 1874 to 1885, and he had been Lord Lieutenant of Pembroke-shire since 1896. In both counties he

took an active part in local affairs. He was a member of the Carmarthenshire County Council, Colonel of the Militia Artillery, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Pembroke-shire. In 1880 he became one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and from 1886 to 1893 he was a Commissioner in Lunacy. In 1895 he became Chairman of the Great Western Railway, and carried on a strenuous policy of progress, inaugurating, among other things, the Fishguard route. His work became known in railway circles as "the Cawdor forward policy," and he was recognised as a leading authority on railway management. His appointment to a high political office was remarkable for the fact that he did not rise from a subordinate post. He was selected by Mr. Balfour in 1905 to succeed Lord Selborne as First Lord of the Admiralty, and the choice was justified by the excellent work he did in conjunction with Lord Fisher, then the First Sea Lord. Lord Cawdor married, in 1868, Miss Edith Turnor, a granddaughter of the ninth Earl of Winchelsea, and he leaves six sons and four daughters. His eldest son, the new Earl, as Viscount Emlyn, contested Pembroke-shire a few years ago. He was born in 1870, and, like his father, was at Christ Church, Oxford. He was formerly a Captain in the Carmarthen Artillery. He married, in 1898, Miss Joan Thynne, a relative of the Marquess of Bath.



THE LATE MR. GEORGE  
GREY,

Who Died at Nairobi from  
Wounds Inflicted by a Lion.  
By Courtesy of the "African World."

Norwegian Storting. She is a teacher by profession.

Sir Edward Grey begins the new Parliamentary Session under the weight of a painful family bereavement, in the death of his brother, Mr. George Grey, who was mauled by a lion during a hunting-trip on the Athi River on Jan. 29, and died last week in hospital at Nairobi. Mr. Grey was born in 1866, and was heir-presumptive to the Baronetcy held by Sir Edward.



Photo. Lafayette.

SIR WILLIAM M. RAMSAY,  
Professor of Humanity at Aberdeen Uni-  
versity, who has Resigned.

Turkey, and has written many books on early Christian geography and history and other subjects.

Mr. Arnold Hills, the Chairman of the Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding, and Engineering Company, who is partly paralysed, directed the building of H.M.S. *Thunderer* from his invalid couch by telephone. For the launch he travelled up from his home at Sunningdale by a special train, and attended the ceremony in an invalid-chair. He was loudly cheered by the workmen as he was wheeled about the yard of the works. Mr. Hills' great wish now is to build another battleship in Canning Town.

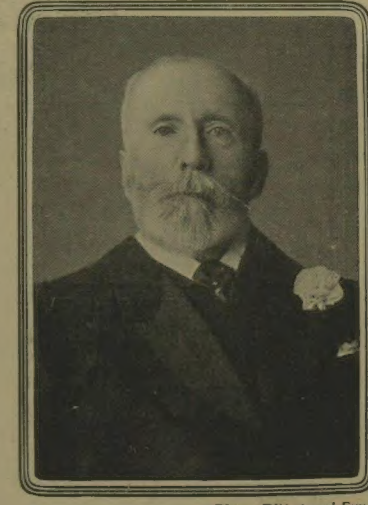


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. ARNOLD HILLS,  
Who Directed the Building of the "Thunderer"  
by Telephone from his Invalid Couch.

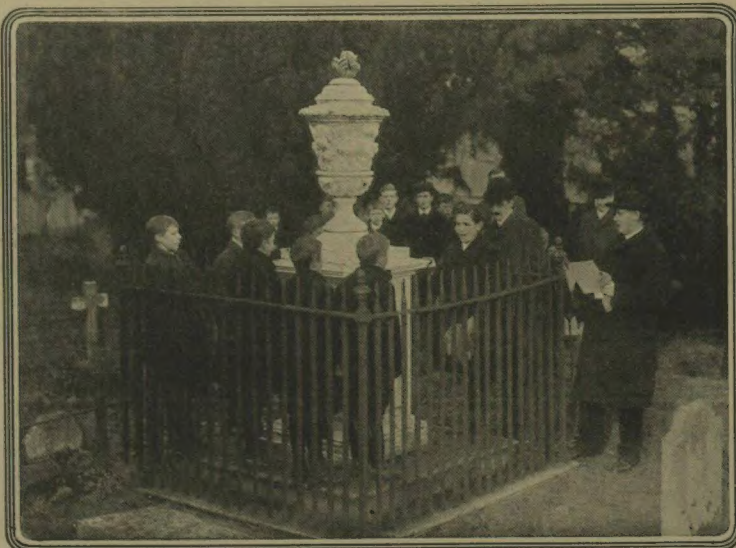


Photo. Sport and General.

RECITING THE LORD'S PRAYER, THE APOSTLES' CREED, AND THE TEN  
COMMANDMENTS FOR £2: BOYS COMPETING WITHIN THE RAILINGS  
OF A TOMB.

By the Glanville Bequest, five boys receive £2 each for reciting the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments. The money goes to those making the fewest mistakes. Each boy places his right hand on the tomb while declaiming. The custom is nearly two hundred years old. Our photograph shows the most recent competition, with Canon Shearme acting as judge.



SOLD FOR SOME £20,000: AN IMPORTANT OLD MASTER.

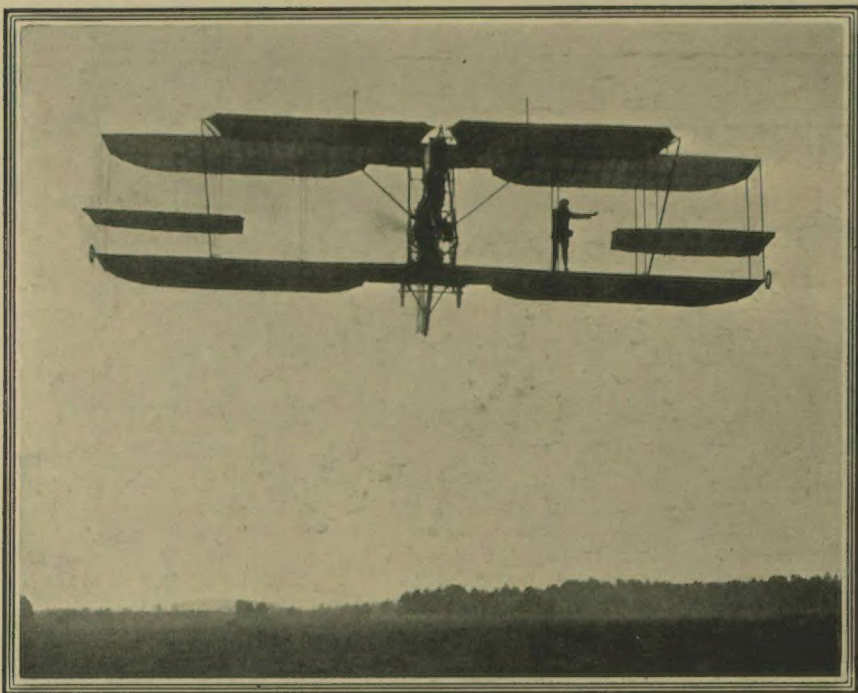


A WORK OF REMBRANDT'S BEST PERIOD: THE CANVAS WHICH HAS JUST CHANGED HANDS.

The authenticity of this Rembrandt was not realised until an examination, made when it was sent to be cleaned, proved that it was a work of the master's best period. "The subject" (we quote the "Times") "is the well-known anecdote related by Livy of Quintus Fabius Maximus, exemplifying the strictness of the Roman discipline. In 213 B.C. Fabius served as legatus to his own son, who was Consul in that year. On entering the camp at Sueisula, Fabius advanced on horseback to greet his son. He was passing the lictors when the Consul sternly bade him dismount. 'My son,' exclaimed the elder Fabius, alighting, 'I wished to see whether you could remember that you were Consul.'" The canvas is about 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. It belonged formerly to the Ashburnham Collection, and was sold with the estate of Sherriford Park, Frant, to Mr. B. Newgass, banker, of London. Now it has passed into the hands of Mr. Charles Sedelmeyer, of Paris, Mr. Joseph Cahn acting as intermediary. It is stated that the price paid was some £20,000. In the border of our page are miniature reproductions (from Mansell photographs) of Rembrandt's "Portrait of the Artist," "Portrait of an Old Lady," and "Portrait of the Artist's Son, Titus."



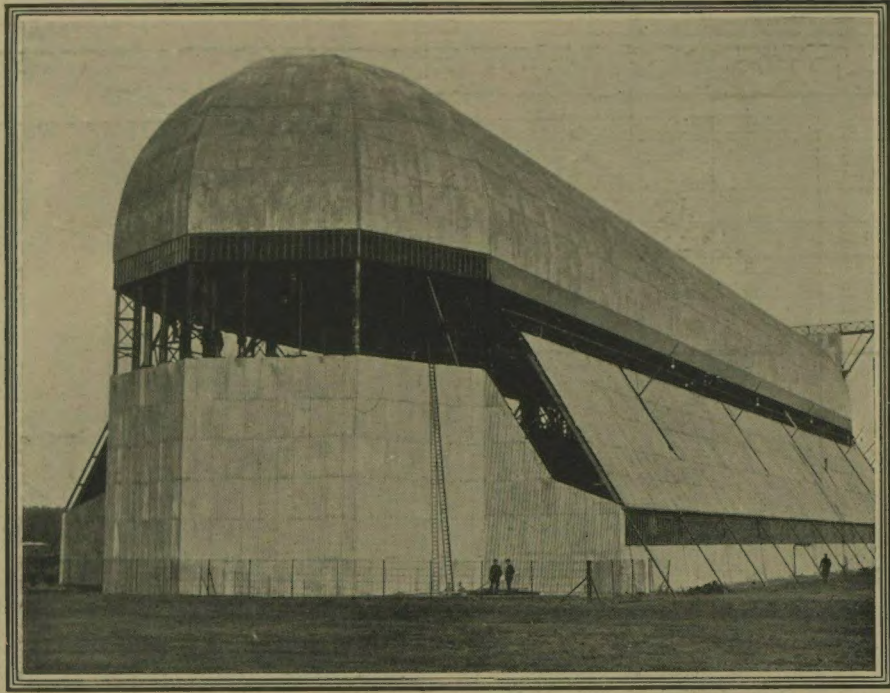
## THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



*Photo. Topical.*

TO DEMONSTRATE AN AIRMEN'S CONTROL OF HIS MACHINE, MR. CODY CARRYING A PASSENGER STANDING ON ONE OF THE PLANES OF HIS AEROPLANE.

With the object of showing the complete control he has over the lateral stability of his machine, Mr. Cody, flying over Laffan's Plain at the end of last week, carried a passenger who stood ten feet from the centre of the biplane, on one of the planes. The flight was most successful.



*Photo. Gale and Polden.*

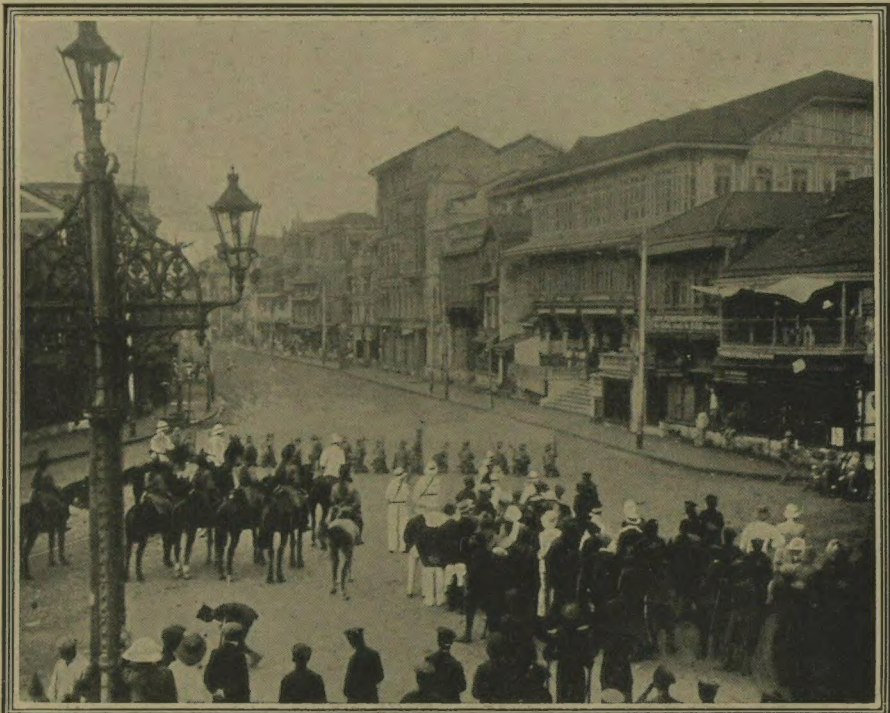
TO MAKE IMPOSSIBLE SUCH AN ACCIDENT AS THAT WHICH DAMAGED THE "MORNING POST" DIRIGIBLE; HEIGHTENING THE ARMY AIR-SHIP SHED.

It will be recalled that the Lebaudy "Morning Post" dirigible had its envelope ripped up by a girder in the roof of the Army air-ship shed at Aldershot, as it was being housed in the shed, and thus was rendered useless. To prevent similar accidents, the roof of the shed is being raised some twenty feet.



THE TRIAL OF JAPANESE FOR CONSPIRING AGAINST THE LIFE OF THEIR RULER AND MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY: THE PRISONERS BEING DRIVEN INTO THE GROUNDS OF THE COURT, FOR SENTENCE.

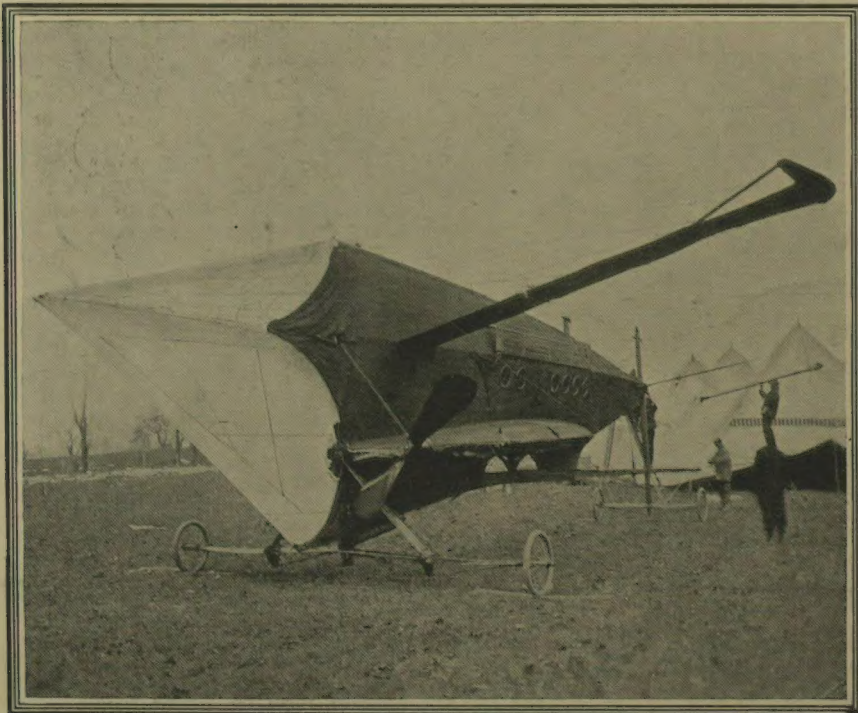
The secret trial of those accused of being concerned in a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of Japan and other members of the Imperial family ended in the sentencing to death of Dr. Kotoku, his wife, and twenty-three others. Another prisoner was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment; another to eleven. The death sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in twelve cases, not including, however, Dr. Kotoku or his wife, who have been executed.



*Photo. Bourne and Shepherd.*

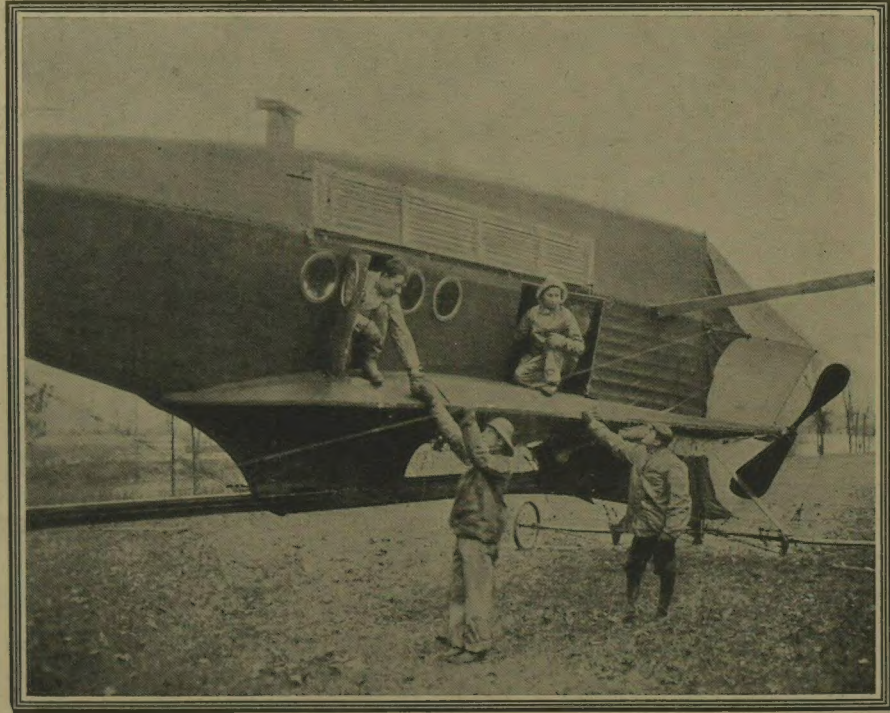
FIRING ON RELIGIOUS RIOTERS IN INDIA: MEN OF THE WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT IN ACTION IN A BOMBAY STREET, DURING THE RECENT CELEBRATION OF THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

The Mohurrum Festival has been the cause of religious riots in India on a number of occasions. Such a one happened early this year, and, the crowd becoming difficult to handle and stoning the police, a detachment of the Warwickshire Regiment was ordered to fire on the mob. Eleven rioters were killed and fourteen were injured. The Mohurrum, a Mussulman ceremony, is particularly likely to cause trouble when its date clashes with that of one or other of the chief Hindoo festivals.



THE LARGEST AEROPLANE IN THE WORLD: THE CURIOUS 2800-POUND COOLEY MONOPLANE.

The Cooley monoplane is fitted with two 2-cylinder 90-h.p. engines, running independently and computed to be able to drive the machine at a rate of 125 miles an hour. The soaring surface covers an area of 1548 square feet, extended over a set of four wings, each independent of the other, each set at an angle of five degrees, held by piano-wires, and tested to a strength of 1800 lb.



*Photos. Levick.*

THE ENCLOSED CABIN GLASS-PORTHOLED FLYING-MACHINE: HOW THE COOLEY MONOPLANE IS ENTERED AND LEFT.

The monoplane is 81 feet long and 42 feet wide. The car is 37 feet long and 28 inches wide. The mechanism, the pilot, and the engineer are housed in the enclosed cabin shown, which, it will be noted, has glass portholes. The engines are started by pneumatic springs, and are worked automatically: thus the necessity of coming to ground to restart the engines is obviated.



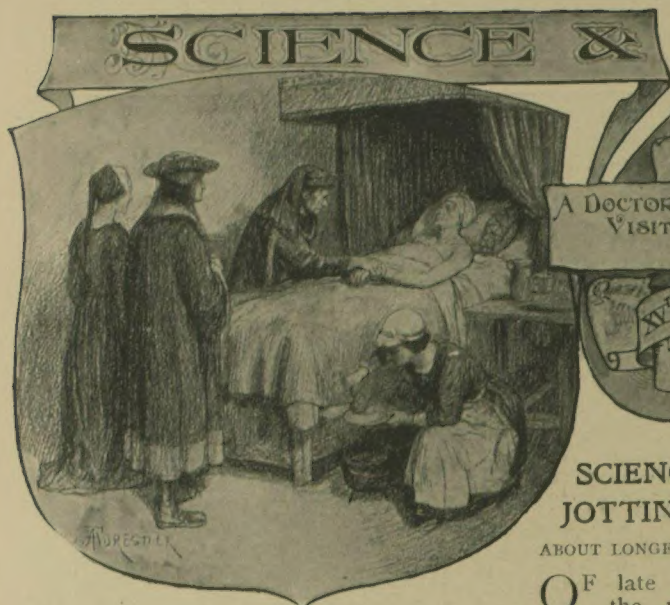
WHAT WAS NAPOLEON REALLY LIKE?—CONTRASTING "PORTRAITS."



THE MYSTERY OF THE FACE OF THE "TERROR OF EUROPE": VARIOUS PRESENTMENTS OF THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

When it is remembered that the great Napoleon lived and was the terror of Europe in comparatively modern times, it is not a little extraordinary to note that there are almost as many "Little Corporals" as there have been artists to paint him, sculptors to figure him, historians to write of him, novelists to romance about him. Each artist has created out of the images of his brain his own Napoleon; sometimes a Conqueror who is sinister, sometimes one who is benign; now one who is the Man of War, now one who is the Man of Peace. Still, the question remains open: none can say with any certainty precisely what the great Conqueror was like. On this page we give photographs of a number of portraits of Napoleon by well-known artists, and two photographs of the death-mask of the "Little Corporal." It will be noted how very much the presentments differ in detail. Particular attention may be called, perhaps, to certain portraits which, to the majority, will seem extremely unlike Napoleon. We refer more especially to the Canova bust shown on the left-hand side of the centre picture at the top of the page; the picture on the extreme right of the top row; the pictures on the left and right of the one that cuts into the top of the photographs of the death-mask; that between the two death-masks; and the one that is in the bottom right-hand corner, which, it will be seen, gives Napoleon a tip-tilted nose. For the majority of the illustrations we are indebted to the courtesy of the "Matin," of Paris; they are from M. Armand Daryot's brochure, published by the Maison Flammarion.





## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ABOUT LONGEVITY.

OF late days the newspapers have contained frequent references to the attainment of centenarianism—if I may coin a word—on the part of both men and women, and the King's kindly telegram of congratulation has followed as a matter of course. It is a courteous thing for the King to do, but one wonders where the information of the centenarian age comes from and by whom it is transmitted.

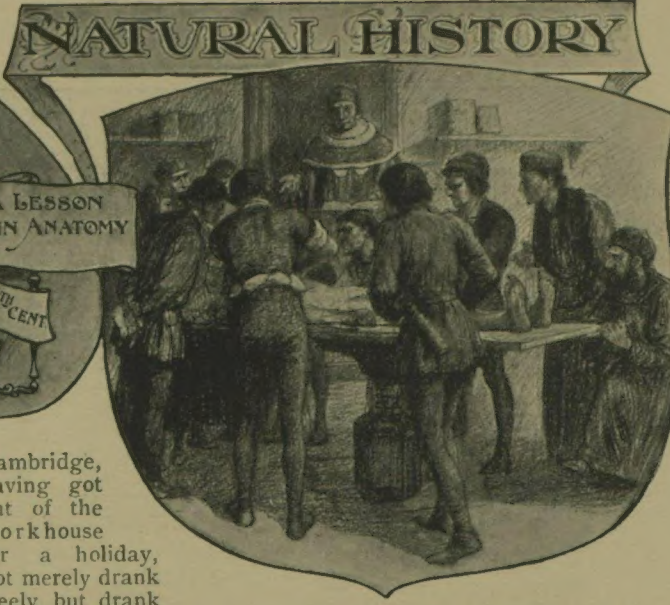
Who cares very much for old Dame Jones who is believed to be over a hundred years of age? Yet there must be good-hearted souls who send announcements to the King, and inevitably the royal congratulations are received. Somehow or other, I think, if special gifts of money are bestowed when triplets are born—with the obvious risk that they will not all survive—there should be equal gifts allotted to the very old man or woman who has passed the century or even nearly attained it. A few pounds would make the old heart glad, and if it came from Royalty, its value would be trebled, no doubt.

There is always an interest taken in the welfare of the very old. I suppose this arises from the fact that we all desire to live in the land as long as possible, and we view with admiration the spectacle of a life prolonged far beyond the usual limits. But there are modifying thoughts. A few centenarians seem to show an interest in the affairs of the day. Most of them pass into a state of semi-somnolence, and a few live in the past entirely. I have always thought that this



DR. AYLMER MAY.

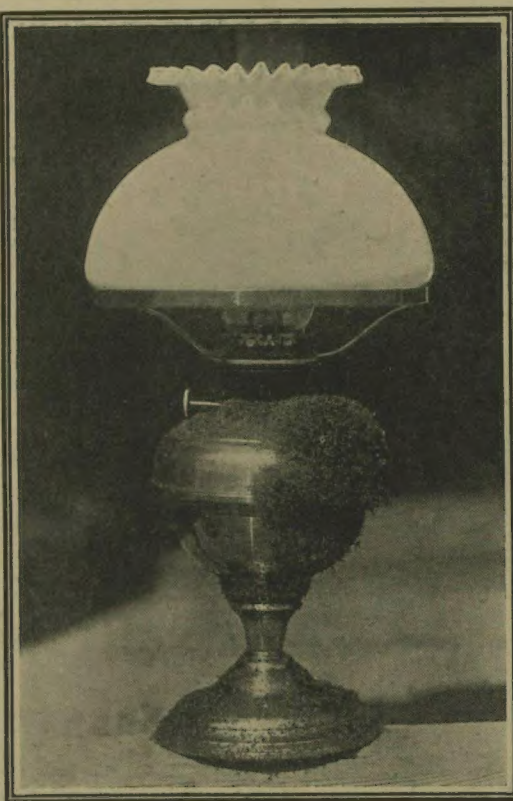
Dr. Aylmer May, Chief Medical Officer of Northern Rhodesia, is one of a Special Commission appointed to investigate sleeping sickness in Rhodesia. He says that in the Luangwe Valley the disease is not transmitted by the *glossina palpalis*, but probably by the *morsitans* fly, which, unlike the former, is not limited to well-defined areas near water, but is widely distributed.—[Photo. Maull and Fox.]



Cambridge, having got out of the workhouse for a holiday, not merely drank freely, but drank everything he could get; and his previous record was one of inebriety. A few there are who have eschewed alcohol and tobacco; but we meet with centenarians who have used both freely, and one old lady of over a hundred years was a devotee of snuff-taking. As regards diet there is the same extraordinary latitude. Some have fed well; others have dined sparingly; none has adopted any special diet as far as I have been able to discover.

Hence, I am led to the plain conclusion that not abstinence, nor vegetarianism, nor the non-tobacco habit, nor any other fad, lies at the root of longevity. If I am asked what I regard to be the prevailing condition that makes for length of days, I should reply—an originally sound constitution. That constitution may have been abused—the records of workhouse life prove this—but it has lasted its owner over and above all his other foolishnesses, and it remains with a solid balance when the sixties and seventies are reached, and so, with a fairly quiet life after that period, we get the century attained.

I fall back thuswise on the original constitution of the individual as the explanation of the problem why some of us attain longevity and why some do not. Of course, there is always to be considered the risk of premature death from disease, from ailments with which we get infected, and against which we cannot protect ourselves. But even here a person of a sound, virile constitution pulls through, while his weaker neighbour succumbs.



ATTRACTED BY THE LIGHT: GNATS SWARMING ON A LAMP IN A TENT ON THE SHORES OF LAKE NIVASHA, BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

and they naturally inquire what particular mode of life these veterans followed and observed. I regret to say such inquiries reveal no standard of living at all. I have carefully noted the details of the lives of long-lived people, but have failed to find any common ground from which the practice of life in respect of longevity could be preached.

In the first place, there is no brief held for total abstinence. One very old person, mentioned by the late Professor Humphry, of

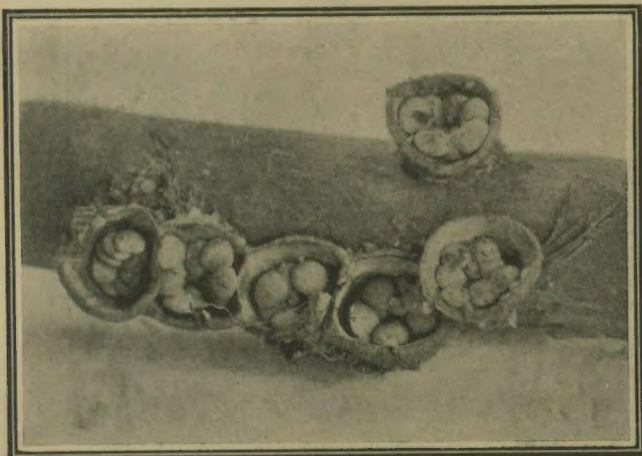


Photo. Bagshaw.

### NATURE THE IMITATOR: A BIRD'S-NEST FUNGUS.

As a glance at the photograph makes obvious, the bird's-nest fungus is so called from its resemblance to a small nest containing eggs. The name is applied to any species of fungus belonging to the group *Nidulariaceae*.

later phase of old age is to be explained by the fact that the brain loses substance as life passes into the senile stage. The brain-cells that have done duty in the activity of existence are the first to wear out, and so the older cells which functioned in early life come to the front. Charged with the memories of youth, they account by their renewed action for the babbling of the very old person about the days when he or she was young. This, at least, is my idea of why the old person recalls youthful memories, and takes little interest in the affairs of the day and the hour.

People are always anxious to know how to attain length of days. None of us wish to enter the Valley of the Shadow before our time, though what that time may be is mercifully hidden from all of us. The philosopher may indeed say that he fears not death; the very religious person says very much the same thing; but I have never yet met any man who did not desire to live long and to live happily.

Hence arise questions of the conservation of life's forces and energies. People hear of long-lived neighbours,

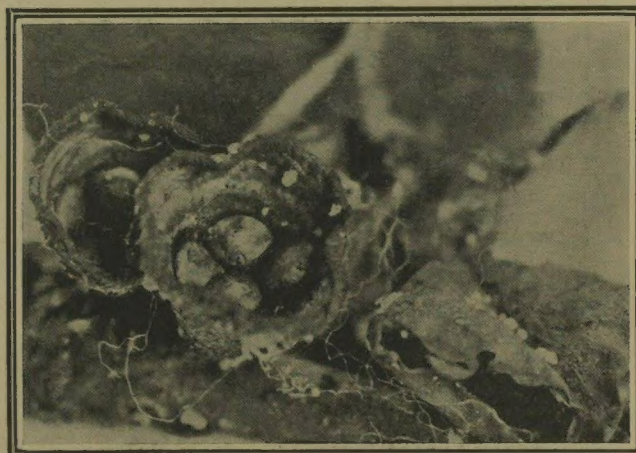


Photo. Bagshaw.

### VERY LIKE THE REAL THING: A BIRD'S-NEST FUNGUS.

This photograph shows another species of bird's-nest fungus. It may be noted that the name "bird's-nest" is popularly given to several plants, for instance, to *Monotropa Hypopitys*, whose leafless stalks suggest a nest of sticks.

The records of centenarians do not always show a clean bill of health. There are accounts of smallpox and other ailments included in their personal history, but they have survived to some purpose, and I believe it is because they have originally been born with a very good constitution, capable of disease-resistance in a marked degree.

An old physician, to whom I talked the other day, said that the "Christian Science" idea had in it a germ of reasonableness. He alleged, what I have always said, that if you inspire a man with the determination to live, his nervous system will be braced up, and he will likely tide over illness to which otherwise he would succumb.

The centenarians whom we find in the workhouses and villages, poor and ignorant, are in like position. They do not worry over themselves. In a sense, they are fatalists. They accept what comes as the inevitable. They do not anticipate evil or trouble, which is itself a valuable habit of mind, and so they quietly accept what is on the lap of the gods, and remain placid and calm.

ANDREW WILSON.



A MATTER OF FIVE MINUTES: SHEEP-SHEARING BY MACHINERY.

The shearers work in pairs, one turning the handle which sets the particular shears in motion, the other doing the shearing. A sheep can be sheared in about five minutes.



# MANCHURIA'S MOST DREADED SPOT: WHERE THE PLAGUE STARTED.



1. THE HEART OF THE DANGER ZONE AND THE ISLE OF DEATH: THE RIVER FRONTAGE OF FUCHIATEN, SHOWING (ON THE LEFT) THE ISLAND ON WHICH NO ONE REMAINS ALIVE.
2. IN THE TOWN IN WHICH THE TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC STARTED: THE MAIN STREET OF FUCHIATEN.

3. A VERITABLE TRAP FOR PLAGUE: IN THE NARROWEST, MOST CROWDED PART OF FUCHIATEN'S MAIN STREET.
4. TO ILLUSTRATE THE STATE OF THE ROADS IN FUCHIATEN: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE MAIN STREET.

Terrible reports of the plague in Manchuria continue to come to hand, although there are those who believe that the epidemic has passed its height. Grim scenes have been witnessed in Fuchiaten, where the disease first made its appearance. A correspondent of the "Telegraph" says that not only do the Chinese throw the dead into the streets, but have been known, in panic, to throw out living plague patients as well. On the island on the Sungari River, near the town, not a person remains alive of the 300 odd who lived there. A later report states that there have been 6000 deaths in the Chinese quarter of Fuchiaten, and that there are 150 each day. Our correspondent writes: "The plague originated in Fuchiaten, and the photographs give a good idea of the insanitary conditions prevailing, and how impossible it must be to combat the disease with any measure of success. The majority of the inhabitants are of the lower class of Chinese, most of whom are coolies working in connection with the railway and river steamers. The population is to a great extent composed of males, who have come from the North of China to make their 'fortunes.' The town of Harbin itself is only a slight degree better than the Chinese town, as far as sanitary arrangements are concerned."





SIR ANDREW FRASER, K.C.S.I.,  
Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,  
whose Book, "Among Indian  
Rajahs and Ryots," just Published  
by Messrs. Seeley, is the outcome  
of thirty-seven years in India.  
*Photograph by Elliott and Fry.*

The Dedication  
of St Paul's at  
the close of the  
17th Century.



Marketing and  
trading of oil  
kinds were  
carried on in the  
Church itself.



MR. J. MORGAN RICHARDS,  
Who has Edited a Biography of his  
daughter, the late Mrs. Craigie—well  
known as a novelist under the pseudo-  
nym of "John Oliver Hobbes."  
*Photograph by Elliott and Fry.*

## THE SIGN OF ST PAUL

ANDREW LANG ON LAMB, MARGUERITE AUDOUX, AND 'AN ADVENTURE.'

THE examination papers on literature are very meritorious. It appears that many candidates "floored" Mr. Lucas's paper on Charles Lamb, or only stumbled over a rather catchy question, about Lamb's education at the seminary which sheltered Titus Oates. Lamb's works are not very copious, and no questions were set on his novel "Rosamund Grey" or on his dramas, which nobody can be expected to read. Only the essays and letters were set.

Though Lamb can hardly be called a popular author, as compared with living novelists on whom "the public is sweet," still, he has really a number of admirers. In his own day, and ever since, critics have conspired to thrust his excellences before the world. None the less, I read that the first edition of his essays was not exhausted till about a dozen years after its publication. This is rather gratifying, as proving that our ancestors cared no more for mere literary essays than ourselves.

If the just spirit of Charles Lamb still pays any regard to human affairs, it must rejoice to learn that several Scots who answered the examination paper believed that the poet Burns was Mr. John Burns, M.P. It is well known, for Lamb made no secret of it, that he disliked my countrymen very much; while Mr. Thomas Carlyle returned the sentiment with unfeigned heartiness, and left a portrait of Lamb, in words, which proves that it is ill meddling with the Thistle. "Nemo me impune lacessit" is the Caledonian motto.

Lamb did not confine himself to a single punitive expedition across Tweed. In his "Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading," he reckoned as books that are no books "draughtboards bound and lettered on the back," and the whole flower of the literature of Scotland in the eighteenth century. Down went David Hume, the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the poet and philosopher Beattie, and Adam Smith; while, of the English, Lamb only smote the insignificant Gibbon, Soame Jenyns, and Paley.

Yet Gibbon hath, in divers quips and cranks as of a humoursome mastodon, and in his Latin notes, matter over which one

can conceive Lamb chuckling; as for the rest, if one is not a metaphysician or an economist, they are not particularly alluring. Still, they are distinctly more

price of a First Folio of Shakespeare

may have put the volume beyond the reach of Lamb. Lamb was not a consistent philosopher: he says, "I cannot read Beaumont and Fletcher but in Folio." The truth is that by severe economy, as we know, Lamb contrived to purchase the Folio of Beaumont and Fletcher pretty cheap: he paid but sixteen shillings. The last copy which I saw advertised for sale was esteemed by the vendor at forty-five pounds. Ben Jonson's folios are inexpensive: I bought both of them for about three pounds, bound in morocco too, in the hope that I might be able to read, in folio, the works of so famous a dramatist: I have encountered plays more amusing; for example, those of M. Labiche.

To persons familiar with the French language the new book of a new author, Marguerite Audoux, may be cordially recommended. "Oh, do" read Mlle. Audoux, as Lamb might have said, for he shrank not from the worst of puns. The author has herded goats, has endured much privation and misfortune, but she has no bitterness, and is being welcomed in France with generous rapture.

Of all odd little books, "An Adventure," by two unnamed ladies (Macmillan), is the oddest. The adventure itself has long been talked of, and the story has been distorted. At Versailles, on an August day, the ladies, after lunch—

Came unto a land  
Wherein it seemed always after lunch.

It was a drowsy, dreamy place, near the Little Trianon of Marie Antoinette. They had somehow stepped out of 1901 into the grounds as they were in 1789, with many old efforts of landscape gardening which have since been swept away. They met people in the dress of the end of the eighteenth century, and one of them saw a lady who, at least, was dressed in the manner of Marie Antoinette.

Probably the severe critics of the Society for Psychological Research will pick holes in a narrative which is highly interesting to the metaphysician and the historian. Is everything going on at the same time, though the fact escapes the ordinary observer? Did the ladies, for an hour, wander into the eternal present, or is there some other explanation? I am waiting for the other explanation.



"THE MONUMENT OF A MISTAKE": THE GOLA (GRANARY)  
AT BANKIPUR IN THE PATNA DISTRICT.

"This was erected . . . by the Governor-General in Council in 1784 for the prevention of famine. It was to be filled from above, hence the footway to the top. It was never used, but remains 'the monument of a mistake.'"



INDIAN BOYS AS A GARDE-DU-CORPS:  
THE CHIEF OF PATNA'S BODYGUARD  
REPRODUCED IN MINIATURE.

"A number of the sons of State policemen and other servants formed by the Feudatory Chief of Patna into a bodyguard for my son while we marched through his State: a fairly accurate reproduction of his own guard except as regards the age of its members."

### INDIA THROUGH THE EYES OF AN EMINENT CIVIL SERVANT: SIR ANDREW FRASER'S REMINISCENCES.

Illustrations Reproduced from  
"Among Indian Rajahs and Ryots,"  
a Civil Servant's Recollections and  
Impressions of Thirty-seven Years of  
Work and Sport in the Central Pro-  
vinces and Bengal, by Sir Andrew  
Fraser, Ex-Lieutenant Governor of  
Bengal—by Courtesy of the Publishers,  
Messrs. Seeley and Co.  
(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)

readable than Lamb's favourite Paracelsus; his "old Raymond Lully" I never tried; his Jeremy Taylor tries me; the good man is so prolix.

Why did Lamb say, "I do not care for a first Folio of Shakespeare"? What must be the emotions of Mr. Sidney Lee when he reads this blasphemous remark! Probably the grapes were sour; even in that age of darkness the



FEROCIOUS INDIAN DIVINITIES IN A Milder MOOD: SIVA AND PARVATI  
RIDING THE SACRED BULL.

"Mahadeva ('the Great God') Siva (the Destroyer and Reproducer) and his wife Parvati (are) riding on the Sacred Bull. This image is at the Bamra State headquarters. Parvati is also called Durga. Both the god and goddess are usually represented as terrible, but this is the most pleasant representation of them."



HEADGEAR AND TENT COMBINED: A COOLIE AT WORK UNDER HIS  
UMBRELLA-HAT.

"These curious shelter hats are worn during the rains, and are made entirely of leaves, which are fastened together by their own stalks." The coolie is working in a garden, and is squatting underneath his umbrella-hat, shaped like an extinguisher, which hides him completely except his arms and the lower part of his legs.



# REBELLION AGAINST THE YOUNG TURKS: A CENTRE OF DISTURBANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MACRY.



1. WHERE TURKISH TROOPS WERE INVESTED BY THE REBELS:  
THE FORTRESS OF SANAA.

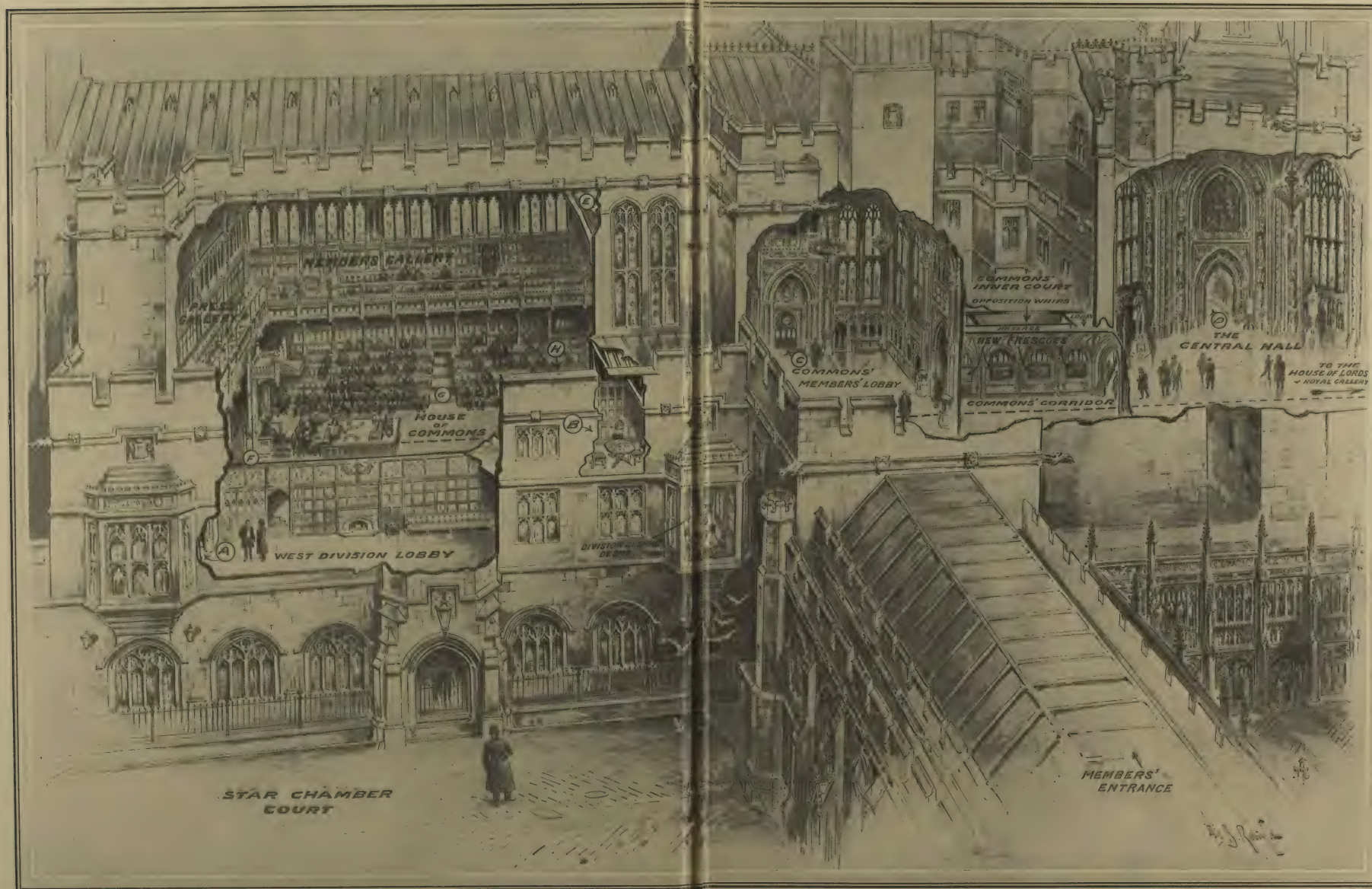
2. A SCENE OF HARD FIGHTING BETWEEN THE YOUNG TURKS' TROOPS  
AND THE FORCES OF THE IMAM: SANAA—A VIEW OF A PART OF IT.

A short time ago the Turkish Ministry of the Interior issued an official Note on the outbreak in the Yemen and Assyr districts of South-East Arabia, giving their views of the reasons for, and the extent of, the rebellion, and detailing the scheme for the granting of a considerable measure of autonomy to the mountainous interior of Yemen, and the recognition of the Imam as Governor of this district, and the causes which led to its rejection. It was then stated that Sanaa was partially invested by the rebels. Later news from Constantinople had it that the Imam Yahya had attacked Sanaa, and had been repulsed with a loss of 300 men. Between them, the Imam and Said Idris of Assyr are in command of from 80,000 to 100,000 men, all armed with modern rifles. Sanaa, as a strategic point, commands the whole of the south-west of Arabia. It is in a wide valley, at the base of a mountain, the Jibel Nerum, which bears on one of its spurs an old fortress



## THE HOME OF THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS: THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



- (A) The Entrance to Speaker's Lobby, which connects the West Division Lobby and the East Division Lobby. The small doorway in the Western Division Lobby gives entrance to the lower benches in the House of Commons. (B) One of the Reading Rooms, which are entered from the Gallery of the House of Commons. (C) Members' Lobby, in which are the Post Office, Vote Office, Whips' Rooms, etc., which leads to the Members' Reading-Room, etc. (D) The Entrance to the Public Corridor. The Entrance opposite this leads to St. Stephen's Hall. (E) The Roof: A Part in Section to show the Glass Squares for Lighting. (F) The Speaker's Chair. (G) Gallery. (H) The Position of the Bar of the House. (I) The Commons' Inner Court. (J) Commons' Members' Lobby. (K) Commons' Corridor. (L) The Central Hall. (M) To the House of Lords & Royal Gallery. (N) The House of Commons.

## WHERE THE FAITHFUL COMMONS WORK: THE HOUSE—A SECTION.

After the fire of 1834, Barry's designs for the new Houses of Parliament were chosen: and in 1840 the first stone was laid. The building was not finished until seventeen years later, but in 1847 the new House of Lords was used for the first time, and in 1852 the new House of Commons. The structure cost three millions.

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## LITERATURE

THE GREAT SPHINX & THE PYRAMID OF KHÉOPS  
in the city of GIZEH—EGYPT.

## Oriental Cairo.

Mr. Douglas Sladen is one of the pleasantest literary travelling companions imaginable. He knows the value of a light touch in luring his readers on, and when he is on his travels he is always keenly on the look-out for humorous incidents for treatment either by pen or camera. Being an expert snapshotter, and armed with a camera wherever he goes, he is his own illustrator, which is, of course, the ideal method for the descriptive observer in foreign parts. In the opening chapter of his latest book, "Oriental Cairo: the City of the 'Arabian Nights'" (Hurst and Blackett) Mr. Sladen explains its *raison d'être*: "When I saw that if I included in my 'Queer Things About Egypt' the chapters I was preparing upon the glorious mediæval Arab city at Cairo and its unspoiled native life, half the book would have to be devoted to them, I decided to . . . make them the subject of a separate book." The result is wholly delightful. Though humour is the prevailing note, Mr. Sladen does not allow it to drown his sense of colour and romance. Moreover, much-travelled man as he is, his reminiscences of other lands constantly add interest to the scene. The book contains over sixty photographs by the author, and the newest map of Cairo. As Mr. Sladen says—and our reproductions on this page illustrate the fact—"The Arab loves pageants, and is as fond of being the central figure in a show as Mr. Roosevelt himself. His two great opportunities for it are getting married and going on a pilgrimage to Mecca, or rather returning from one."

## Thirty-Seven Years in India.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

The facts that a Bengali student tried to shoot Sir Andrew Fraser in Calcutta, and that an attempt had previously been made to blow up



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

## DR. W. H. FITCHETT,

Who has written a popular Life of the Great Duke of Wellington, announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co.

was ready to give his life to guard Sir Andrew Fraser, just as the brave Parsi Dr. Lalcaha actually lost his in an attempt

## LITERATURE



ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE.

by makers of books, though well known to sportsmen. But special official duties took him on tour to every Province of India, and his last years of official life were spent as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the famous partition of which Province, and the real causes of popular opposition thereto, he has a good deal to say which will be unpalatable to sentimentalists. Sir Andrew hammers in the great truth, so hard for home dwellers to recognise, that for every voluble Indian politician who uses the English language and captures the travelling M.P., there are hundreds of thousands of quiet agriculturists who want only to be let alone, and who, with reason, regard the Englishman as a protector against the petty oppressions of the money-lender or the corrupt subordinate native official. The book which is well illustrated, contains some good pages on sport, matured reflections on "unrest" (all the more telling because Sir Andrew Fraser was very far from being a defender of coercion), and much sound information on missionaries, education, police, and other serious facts of life. The gem of the volume is the crushing retort of a loyal native gentleman to a retired Anglo-Indian, turned politician, whose identity may easily be guessed.

## The Heroes of the Far North.

To have compressed into one volume, well stored with interesting and reliable information, the story of Arctic exploration from the sixteenth century to the twentieth, is something of a literary feat. That, it cannot be gainsaid, Mr. Deltus M. Edwards, an American writer, has achieved in his book, "The Toll of the Arctic Seas" (Chapman and Hall). It opens with the voyages of the Dutch explorer Barents in 1594 and after, and closes with the



WELCOMED LIKE A PRODIGAL SON: A CAMEL BAND IN A PROCESSION AT CAIRO TO MEET A PILGRIM RETURNED FROM MECCA.

"The Arab has a passion for attending the receptions of pilgrims from Mecca, who are always welcomed like prodigal sons. . . . An Arab procession consists of mirror-bearers, bands of barbaric music mounted on camels in gorgeous scarlet trappings decorated with cowrie shells and bits of looking-glass, bag-pipe players and standard bearers on foot, sumptuous palanquins . . . sheikhs on white asses, and a troupe of jesters and mountebanks."

## A CITY OF PROCESSIONS: STREET SCENES IN CAIRO.

Reproductions from Photographs by Mr. Douglas Sladen, illustrating his New Book, "Oriental Cairo"—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.



DESERT NOMADS IN THE CITY: A BEDAWIN TRIBE WITH ALL ITS BELONGINGS ON THE MARCH THROUGH CAIRO.

"The strangest [procession was] a *bedawin* village on the march, with men and their wives and all their belongings piled up on camels. The women sat on the top of the luggage and looked as if they were going to fall off. . . . The whole of them rode past the Continental Hotel and the Opera House in the middle of motors and furiously driven *arabesques*, as if they were out in the desert with not another human being in sight."

his train, should command attention for his Indian reminiscences even from that large section of the public which is more interested in sensational incidents than in Imperial problems. "Among Indian Rajahs and Ryots" (Seeley) is a book that contains much quiet wisdom about Indian affairs. Sir Andrew mentions only one of the attempts on his life, and mentions that in order to point out, first, that the would-be murderer had no grievance against him, but wished to show that it was easy to kill a Lieutenant-Governor; and secondly, that a Bengali nobleman flung himself between the assailant and his victim. The pistol missed fire, but when people wake from their usual apathy about Indian affairs to an indiscriminating resentment against Indians—as happens from time to time—they should pause and remember that the Maharajah of Burdwan



EAST AND WEST IN JUXTAPOSITION AT CAIRO: PART OF AN ARAB WEDDING PROCESSION PASSING THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

"To the European eye there is not much difference between a wedding procession and a pilgrim procession. The same camel-bands and palanquins and masqueraders do duty in both. In either case, in the native town, the approach to the house for a long way is decorated with lanterns and red and white flags, and if there is space in the street a large marquee is erected in front of the house, lined with texts from the Koran in gorgeous colours."

final exploit of Commander Peary—not forgetting to say something about Dr. Cook. It is, though, rather a defect in the book to find America credited with the chief honours of Arctic discovery, and England relegated to a comparatively secondary place. In regard, however, to the work of the American explorers, the book is valuable for the pains the author has been at to consult official documentary authorities, such as the reports of courts of inquiry and the American Navy archives. There are interesting narratives of Sir John Franklin's work and fate, of the explorations of Norden-skjold and Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Greeley, and a well-told account of the ill-fated Swedish Professor Andrée's balloon-voyage to the Pole. The book, which makes an excellent work of reference, is well illustrated with portraits of the leading Arctic explorers of all nations.



A PICTORIAL DIARY OF A PILGRIMAGE: THINGS SEEN ON THE WAY TO MECCA PAINTED ON THE OUTSIDE OF A PILGRIM'S HOUSE.

"In the old Arab part of Cairo making a pilgrimage to Mecca is still such an event that, when the pilgrim returns, they paint the supposed incidents of his journey on the outside of his house. The trains and steamboats, drawn and painted as a child of six might execute them, have the basis of the railway journey to Suez and the voyage from Suez to Jeddah."





THE HON. LAVINIA BINGHAM

(COUNTESS SPENCER).

AFTER THE PAINTING BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS



## ASSUMING HER FULL PARLIAMENTARY DRESS: THE QUEEN ROBINING.



In the Palace of Westminster.

WEARING THE TWO GREAT STARS OF AFRICA AND THE TWO LESSER STARS OF AFRICA: QUEEN MARY PREPARING FOR THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Following precedent in such matters, Queen Mary assumed her full Parliamentary robes on reaching the Palace of Westminster, and, as usual, was attended by the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady-in-Waiting, and a Woman of the Bedchamber. Her Majesty was, of course, dressed in black, and the sombre hue of her gown showed up to magnificent advantage the superb diamonds she wore, notably the two great Stars of Africa and the two lesser Stars of Africa, which were once known as the Cullinan Diamond. With these, she wore a diamond regal circlet and a necklace of Indian diamonds. With reference to the Stars of Africa, it may be said that all four were once a part of the great Cullinan Diamond. The largest, which weighs 516½ carats, has place in the King's sceptre on occasions of great state; while the second, which weighs 309 and 3/16 carats, has place in the crown on similar occasions. The smaller Stars of Africa weigh, respectively, 92 carats and 62 carats.



## BEFORE THE COMING OF THE KING AND QUEEN: PEERS AND PEERESSES IN THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER.



READY TO TAKE THEIR PLACES FOR THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: LORDS AND THEIR LADIES IN THE ANTE-ROOM OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

The Prince's Chamber is the ante-room to the House of Peers, and is between it and the Royal Gallery. In it, on such an occasion as the State Opening of Parliament, Lords and their Ladies gather before taking their places to await the coming of the Sovereign and hear his Speech from the Throne. As a rule, there are tables in it, but these are taken away when there is to be a State Opening, and the only furniture left consists of a few chairs. When the King and Queen enter the chamber on their way to the House of Lords, which they reach by the door just visible on the extreme right of the drawing, the room is empty save for officials, and Gentlemen-at-Arms formed up in two lines.



## THE OPENING OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT ELECTED IN THE KING'S REIGN.

PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



AFTER THE BRILLIANT CEREMONY OF THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: THE KING AND QUEEN  
DRIVING OUT OF THE ROYAL ENTRANCE.

With the ceremony proper and usual to such an occasion, the King opened the first Parliament elected in his reign on Monday last. Crowds lined the route followed by the Royal Procession, and King George and his Consort were received enthusiastically. Their Majesties drove in the famous Royal Coach. They reached the Victoria Tower at two minutes past two; a fanfare of trumpets proclaiming their arrival to those near the House, the firing of a royal salute in St. James's Park notifying the fact to those further afield. At 2.47 they left the House of Lords, passing out, as they had passed in, through the archway beneath the great Victoria Tower, which forms the Royal Entrance.



## WATCHED AS THOUGH UPON THE RIVER: THE CROWN GUARDED.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FREDERIC DE HAENEN.



A RELIC OF THE DAYS IN WHICH THE CHIEF SIGN OF SOVEREIGNTY WAS CONVEYED BY WATER:  
THE KING'S BARGEMASTER RIDING ON THE CARRIAGE CONTAINING THE CROWN.

In olden times, it was customary for the crown to be conveyed to the House of Lords by water, a fact which is brought to mind to-day by the presence of the King's Bargemaster on the carriage containing the chief sign of Sovereignty. Many were interested to see the Bargemaster on duty for the State Opening of Parliament by King George, and almost as many must have been puzzled as to the origins of his task.



## THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY;

## &amp; THE REALISATION OF LEGEND.



## I.—CRETE.

THERE is a pause in Cretan exploration. Mr. Arthur Evans is going to leave the soil of Knossos almost undisturbed for a time, while he gets forward with the publication of his amazing discoveries of the last ten years.

The British School at Athens has abandoned the island after exploring the Birth-cave of Zeus on Dicte, and the two towns at Zakro and Palaikastro. The Italians and the Americans have lately been adding to their discoveries in the southern plain and on the Hierapetra isthmus respectively, but working on a smaller scale than when they first uncovered the Palace of Phaestus, the royal villa of Hagia Triada, and the well-preserved town at Gournia. The native Cretan archaeologists use their exceptional opportunities to follow up chance discoveries made by peasants at outlying spots, and have been well rewarded with spoil of late, but they have not added anything novel. In short, the present is a slack time by comparison, and therefore good for taking stock of our gain in historical knowledge.

The gain is, of course, in reasonable probabilities rather than historical certainties. There are no written documents of contemporary times yet known and read which refer to this great prehistoric civilisation in the Ægean, except two or three allusions in hieroglyphic texts to *Keftiu*, who are almost certainly Cretans, and to some other Northern "Peoples of the Sea," when these happened to touch Egypt. The great Ægean Age lay before the period at which either Babylon or Assyria began to concern itself about the West. The Hittite inscriptions, some of which are contemporary with the Late Minoan Age, cannot be read; and the same, unfortunately, has still to be said about the written records of prehistoric Crete itself. Nothing more can be done with the two thousand or more documents in clay found at Knossos, Hagia Triada, and other Cretan sites, till some key turns up, such as a bilingual text in "Minoan" and some other known script; and it is most improbable that Cretan soil will ever produce such a key. Finally, the historic Greeks had so far forgotten the great Ægean Age, which lay long before theirs, that traditions of it, which they repeated, appear in garbled and distorted forms which are more misleading than informing to us. The conscious memory of the Greeks ran hardly two generations behind the war with Troy. Then it began to lose itself in the clouds, a god or a goddess standing grandparent to most of the elder heroes of the epics.

So on the material monuments we have to rely. They allow us to sketch the bare outlines of political and economic history in Crete before Homer, and to fill in social detail at two great periods. What benign influence of climate, what suggestion from alien races, what stirring of a racial soul may have first prompted Ægean man to soar above savagery we know not, and probably shall never know; but of this we can now be sure—that his ascent first became rapid and regular in



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

## MR. D. G. HOGARTH.

Mr. David George Hogarth, the distinguished archaeological explorer, geographer and author, became Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in 1908. He is a Fellow of Magdalen College; a Fellow of the British Academy; F.S.A.; and F.R.G.S. He has made numerous most important excavations. From 1897 until 1900 he was Director of the British School at Athens, and he has been Director of the Cretan Exploration Fund since 1899.

Crete. Far back in the local Stone Age, when the historic dynasties of Egypt had not yet entered on their long succession, he had begun to make vases which, for their fabric and



sent him copper, but whence his tin came is a mystery. Perhaps he got both through an Egyptian medium, for the splendid stone vases of this period, which the American digger, Mr. Seager, has found latterly at Mokklos and Pseira, in the east of Crete, show Egyptian influence. He worked now also in gold, and imported marbles from the Cyclades, both in the block and fashioned into idols. In the Early Minoan Age, contemporary with part of the Old Kingdom in Egypt, we find a high civilisation diffused over Crete, which seems to have developed at several centres, and not to have been dominated by the overlordship of any one city. This was an agricultural age, and it shows evidence of maritime trade, but not of either internecine or foreign war. If one city became more rich than others, that appears to have been Phaestus, or some earlier settlement hard by at the spot, now called Hagia Triada, which commands the lower Messarâ, the richest and largest plain in Crete.

Thereafter Knossos, inhabited and productive in the Neolithic Age, but apparently a poor place in the age succeeding, came to the front, and in the second Middle Minoan period had a royal palace on the Kephala hillock, and a social apparatus of amazing richness and variety. The Twelfth Dynasty was then reigning in Egypt, and both thither, and to the Argolid (as recent excavations at Tiryns prove), to the Cyclades, to Cyprus, and to Egypt went fine Cretan wares. In this period we find that the earlier civilisation in Eastern Crete has suffered eclipse, and it is a reasonable inference that Knossos had overrun all the land to east of her, and established overlordship with devastating hand. Probably also she dominated Phaestus and all the Messarâ; but how much farther westward her rule extended we shall know better when the west of the island, till now neglected, has been better explored.

Phaestus, however, had her revenge—so at least it appears from the fact that the Middle

Minoan Palace at Knossos was sacked and destroyed, whereas that at Phaestus survived into the succeeding period. This inference is supported, too, by evidence from the East Cretan towns. These all revived at the beginning of the Late Minoan Age, and in its first period attained again an astonishing degree of wealth, even where, as on the rocky islet of Pseira in the Gulf of Mirabella, there were few natural advantages. But Knossos also began to recover, and it was not long before Phaestus was sacked in her turn, and with her the unhappy East Cretan towns. Knossos alone shows no sign of sack at the end of the first Late Minoan period, and she was evidently free to advance in wealth and power to her apogee in the second period—the period of the finest existing remains of her Palace. Now she seems to have imposed her own type of culture on all Crete, and not only Crete, but most of the Ægean world. This is probably her period of thalassocracy, or seapower, whose tradition survived into historic Greece, associated with the name of Minos, and, strictly speaking, it

[Continued on Page 212.]



MOUNT DICTE, WHERE IS THE BIRTH-CAVE OF ZEUS.

decoration, are to be ranked among products of art; and he must have fared oversea as far as Melos at least (or the ruder Melians must have come to him, which is less likely), for he used obsidian weapons and tools, which Crete does not produce. In the rest of the Ægean area, if the beginnings of civilisation were roughly contemporary, progress was more slow. No other island or coast enjoyed all the same advantages as Crete—advantage of insularity combined with a wide and varied area, an adequate rainfall, mountain masses which can carry their snow into summer-time and keep streams alive, a disproportionately long development of coast-line, and comparatively easy access to old centres of civilisation on the Nile and in Western Asia.

The Cretan began to use bronze only a little later than the Egyptian. That he used it at all proves that he was civilised enough in what we call the Early Minoan Age to have commercial relations with alien lands; for neither of the constituents of bronze is found in the natural state in Crete. Cyprus could have



IN A MINOAN TRADING SETTLEMENT: THE REMAINS OF A HOUSE AT ZAKRO.



A MINOAN TRADING SETTLEMENT: ZAKRO AND ITS BAY.



## THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY; AND THE REALISATION OF LEGEND:

THE FIRST PITS SUNK AT CNOSSUS AND THAT WHICH LAY UNDER THEM.



THE BEGINNING OF A MOST IMPORTANT ARCHÆOLOGICAL WORK:  
DIGGING THE FIRST PITS SUNK AT CNOSSUS, IN 1900.



OF THAT WHICH LAY UNDER THE SOIL OF THE SITE FIRST EXCAVATED:  
THE STAIRCASE OF THE QUEEN'S HALL.



DISCOVERED DURING THE FIRST EXCAVATIONS AT CNOSSUS:  
THE STORE-GALLERIES, WITH JARS STILL IN PLACE.



LONG-BURIED UNDER CRETAN SOIL: THE CORRIDOR OF THE STORE-GALLERIES  
SHOWN IN THE PRECEDING PHOTOGRAPH.



WORK ON THE FIRST SITE EXCAVATED AT CNOSSUS, IN 1900:  
THE NORTHERN PORTAL UNCOVERED.



WHERE ROYALTY SAT IN STATE IN ANCIENT CRETE: THE THRONE-ROOM  
OF THE PALACE AT CNOSSUS.

On the opposite page, we give the first of a series of articles specially written for this paper by Mr. D. G. Hogarth, the eminent archaeological explorer, author, and geographer. Others will appear from time to time, under the title "The Remodelling of History; and the Realisation of Legend." All the photographs here printed, save the first, show what lay under the soil of the site first excavated at Cnossus. The first, as we have noted under it, shows the sinking of the first pits, in 1900.



## FIERCE AS THE DRAGON SLAIN BY ST. GEORGE: A BATTLE OF GIANTS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY M. H. FRANÇOIS.



### WAR TO THE DEATH: A MERCILESS FIGHT BETWEEN GREAT LIZARDS, IN AUSTRALIA.

Those who have knowledge of the lizard only as it is seen in Europe, a lithe little creature darting from crevice to crevice in the sunshine, have no idea of the ferocity that may be developed by lizards of a larger growth, such as the huge Monitor of Australia, whose length may be as much as six-and-a-half feet. It may be noted that the end of the fight photographed was death by rifle-shot for both combatants.



## Orders for the new Encyclopædia Britannica have been received by the Cambridge University Press, on an average, at the rate of 1000 a week.

**D**URING the month of January, early copies of the new Encyclopædia Britannica have been in course of delivery to more than 8000 subscribers whose applications for the India paper impression had been received before Christmas.

If these first 8000 subscribers were asked to say in virtue of what quality they recognised the new Encyclopædia Britannica to be a desirable possession—if they were asked what great promise was confirmed by their first glance into the volumes, to be reconfirmed on further examination—the answers, varying in form, according to individual idiosyncrasies, would, upon analysis, resolve themselves into this, that the work was essentially written to be read.

### A book written to be READ.

To describe a book as consisting of some 40,000 articles upon every conceivable topic is inevitably to suggest that in each case it gives but a modicum of information; that it can claim to possess, therefore, no more than the restricted utility which belongs to a work of reference—and of reference only in respect of the more obvious points in connection with any subject. In the case of the new Britannica, however, its 40,000 articles, while they answer all the questions as to which an inquirer might expect to find satisfaction in an encyclopædia, were not intended merely to be consulted in this way. They are the work of leading authorities, *written to be read*, as other books dealing with only one subject are read, *for the instruction and the interest they afford.*

Such is the characteristic which gives the Encyclopædia Britannica its great attraction, which recommends it as beyond question a desirable possession. Were it merely a dictionary of abbreviated information, many of those who are now reading in its pages would have argued that, useful as such a book might well be, they could only look forward to consulting it occasionally. One may recognise that there would

be utility in a book which tells the inquirer the area of Japan, or the dates of Aristotle, and yet feel by no means confident that it would be often in use, or greatly valued. To such questions, indeed, the Encyclopædia Britannica, as a matter of course, provides an immediate answer; but it performs an immeasurably more valuable service when it meets the needs of the reader who would *know about* Japan, or who would understand what manner of teaching it was that makes Aristotle still the most quoted among philosophers.

This very claim, however, to perform so large a service might, perhaps, raise a doubt as to whether the attempt were not too large, whether it could succeed in affording more than a smattering of knowledge. As to the standard of scholarship maintained by the new Encyclopædia Britannica, the subscriber doubtless finds some assurance in the fact that its articles are such as commend themselves as sufficient to the distinguished scholars who contribute them. It is enough that the philosophy of Aristotle should be discussed in an article of many thousands of words by Professor Case, and that the country and history of Japan should be described and related by Captain Brinkley in an article of about 180,000 words. Indeed, it is possible for the Britannica to fulfil its purpose of serving for instruction and reading, because it allows space enough to attract the co-operation of the most distinguished authorities.

### India paper and readableness.

It is to its *extent*, therefore, that the Encyclopædia Britannica owes its great attraction as a *book to be read* on any subject. In the past, however, this attraction was discounted by the very circumstance which promoted it. Its volumes were written, indeed, to be read; but they were too big and too heavy to hold with comfort. In too many cases, therefore, their possessor never reaped the full value of his possession; he used the Encyclopædia Britannica only for reference—even then finding its cumbersome volumes an inconvenience. As 90 per cent. of those whose orders have already been received have elected to take the new edition in the new form—*i.e.*, printed upon India paper, it is evident that the attraction of the book, as one to be read for its instruction and its interest, is greatly enhanced by the fact that the employment of India paper makes light and readable volumes. The photograph reproduced here, therefore, is very much to the point in a consideration of the new Encyclopædia Britannica as a book to read.

### The intention of the contributors.

The new Encyclopædia Britannica will prove to be a valuable resource for reference; yet, it is primarily intended to be read. It sets out to deal with every subject; yet its treatment everywhere

maintains a high standard of scholarship. As representing two extremes, there may be instanced an extraordinarily interesting study contributed by Mr. Sheppard, of the Board of Education, under the heading "Arithmetic," and an illuminating description, by Dr. Mirbt, Professor of Church History at Marburg, of what took place at the "Vatican Council" which made Papal infallibility an article of faith. These two treatises are part of the same book, and between them lies the whole field of knowledge, covered by an alphabetical series of some 40,000 articles. Yet the distinguished authority in either case wrote his article, not for reference, but to be *read*—read through, re-read, studied, as would be a book dealing with one subject instead of with many thousands.

The knowledge that he was contributing to a book of universal information exercised an important influence, however, upon his writing. For he knew that his article was to meet with readers who are unpractised in mathematical speculations, and have, perhaps, never heard of the Vatican Council. If his article was to be read, as he hoped it would be read, it must be comprehensible, and thus reveal the interest of its subject even to those who have never thought about it. Indeed, had the new Encyclopædia Britannica been written, not for the benefit of the public at large, but solely for circulation among its own learned contributors, the virtue of "making things clear" would have been no less necessary. The greatest authority upon Church History may need to be led by the hand in approaching the conception of number, and a writer upon the Vatican Council is not justified in taking any knowledge of Papal history for granted, though his reader enjoy a European reputation as a mathematician.

### Only 21s. a month.

It would be strange indeed if the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica did not recommend itself at once, and to a large public, as a desirable possession. It would be deplorable were its cost such as would limit to a few a resource calculated to appeal equally to all. Those whose applications have already been received have purchased the new edition at the cash price of 15s. 10d. a volume of nearly 1000 pages, where the 9th edition was originally published at the rate of 30s. a volume of 850 pages. They have the option of paying the cash price, at an increase of but a few shillings, over a period of 4, 8, or 12 months, or of making monthly instalments of only 21s.

They have obtained the book at this low price because they have made early application for it—ordering it, in fact, while it is still in course of publication. Intending subscribers who would secure a like advantage must follow their example, and make early application; for the completion of publication—and only the Index volume remains to be finished—will be followed by an advance in price, which will ultimately be raised to 30s. a volume.

### Prospectus and Specimen Pages.

Any reader of "The Illustrated London News" who has not yet received particulars of the new edition should write at once to the Cambridge University Press. He will receive by return an illustrated prospectus of 40 pages describing the whole work: the system upon which it was produced, the exhaustive character of its enquiry, the distinction of its 1500 contributors, as well as 56 specimen pages (two from each of the 28 volumes of text), printed on India paper to show the attractive and legible nature of the work in this very convenient shape; and four specimen full-page plates, out of the 450 which the volumes contain. With the prospectus is enclosed an application form, upon which the Encyclopædia Britannica may be ordered at the present low prices. Write your name and address below, tear off this corner of the page, and post it (either affixed to a postcard or enclosed in an unsealed envelope, which will go for ½d.) to

**The Cambridge University Press,  
133 (a), Fetter Lane, London, E.C.**

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_



*The employment of India Paper makes a volume of the new Encyclopædia Britannica light and slender enough to read with pleasure, while its flexible leather back, as this reproduction from an actual photograph shows, permits the reader to bend the volume double, cover to cover, and hold it easily as he sits back at his ease.*



## Art, Music,

## &amp; the Drama.



CHARLES OF ANJOU VISITS CIMABUE'S STUDIO.

## ART NOTES.

MR. CLAUDE PHILLIPS hands over Hertford House to the new Curator in faultless order. The floors are almost as famous for their polish (no copyists have the chance of spilling "medium" or dropping crumbs there) as the catalogue for its unassailable accuracy. Since, ten years ago, he found Titian's "Perseus and Andromeda" in a bath-room, Mr. Phillips has made many minor discoveries among his charges, and, needing the particular schooling in the Old Masters of Manchester Square less, perhaps, than any man alive, he has tidied up the attributions and made his commentary with a punctuality and finality that leaves nothing for Mr. MacColl, straight from the hard work of the "Tate," to do. That both these critics now have more writing leisure is the only consolation for their resignation of the posts for which they seem to have been, long before the posts themselves, created.

It is not very clear why the decision of the trustees of the British Museum in regard to Lady Meux's bequest of Egyptian and Assyrian collections should "in this particular instance give a lead to public opinion on this difficult question throughout the whole civilised world." The difficult question involves the right of a testator to impose conditions with the acceptance of his goods, and the desirability of the acceptance of such goods or conditions by the trustees of public collections; but the *Burlington Magazine* does not foretell the manner of lead it expects, nor explain the particular gravity of this instance.

Plainly, the *Burlington* is all for the trustee as against the testator, and we gather that Lady Meux is held blameworthy in Bloomsbury, as in other quarters, for the benefits she confers. As far as we know, however, she is unreasonable only in a way that is, after all, most reasonable in collectors. She does not ask that Bloomsbury should change its ugly name, but that her collection should be kept intact and properly displayed. The decision of the trustees may give a lead to public opinion throughout the whole civilised world, but it may be wagered that it will not shake the natural convictions and desires of a single collector. In some cases, a testator's determination that his collection shall be kept intact is so inconvenient to the trustees, and even to Governments, as to prohibit its acceptance. In some, it saddles the galleries and museums with trash; but more often it has a salutary effect upon the notorious indifference of Chancellors and Keepers.

A more irksome condition is the one attaching to the possession of Whistler's portrait of Lady Meux in sables, which she wills to the National Gallery, "if it can be found." Mr. Pennell, in a letter to the *Times*, gives a clue to its whereabouts—in America; but who is to take up the hunt and serve the wanderer with extradition papers? In the Pennell "Life" there is a tale, of the expected squabble between the painter and the sitter, that may explain why the picture, though paid for, was never delivered. No squabble explains the mysterious disappearance of "White and Ivory: Lady Colin



Photo, Foulsham and Ranfield.

JOSEPHA QUARENDON (MISS MARIE LÖHR) SNATCHES FROM MR. PANMURE (MR. ARTHUR PLAYFAIR) HIS SERMON ON ST. POLYCARP, IN ORDER TO BURN IT—IN PINERO'S COMIC PLAY, "PRESERVING MR. PANMURE," AT THE COMEDY THEATRE.



Photo, White; by Courtesy of Mr. Charles Frohman.

A FEMININE CHANTECLER: MISS MAUDE ADAMS AS THE COCK IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF ROSTAND'S FAMOUS FARMYARD PLAY, "CHANTECLER," IN NEW YORK.

Campbell," of which there is not even a photograph, nor any record save an engraving published in a weekly paper of the eighteen-eighties. E. M.

## MUSIC.

ON Wednesday next Mr. A. J. Balfour will preside over a meeting to be held at the Mansion House in support of the International Musical Congress that is to meet in London in May next.

The experiment of bringing choirs from the North of England to take part in a single concert in town is one about which it is possible to hold two opinions—it has a theoretical and a practical side. Nothing is better than that we Londoners should have the opportunity of hearing the great choirs of the northern counties, for it is certain that they do much to stimulate our own. On the other hand, a long railway journey and a quick rush across London, new surroundings, an incomplete rehearsal in town or no rehearsal at all, an unfamiliar orchestra and new soloists, are difficulties that cannot be faced with impunity. The London Symphony Orchestra at its concert last week gave Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," with the aid of the Hallé Choir, and it was impossible to overlook either the lack of complete rehearsal or the fatigue that beset the northern singers before the performance was completed. The choir is, of course, a very fine one, but it was handicapped by working under conditions of extreme difficulty; the soloists were good, Miss Gleeson White being at her best for the greater part of the performance.

The past few days have been rich in musical interest. On Saturday last, Emil Sauer was the soloist at the Queen's Hall Orchestral concert, and played the Fourth Pianoforte Concerto of Beethoven. On Tuesday, Kreisler repeated his striking performance of the Elgar concerto with the same orchestra. On Sunday, he played one of the tiresome concerti of Max Bruch at the Albert Hall. On Wednesday night, Mme. Gerhardt gave a recital at the Queen's Hall, while Mme. Clara Butt and Mr. Kennerley Rumford provided a counter-attraction at the Albert Hall, and the Wessely Quartet was heard at Bechstein's. On Thursday night Dr. Chessin, of St. Petersburg, presided over the Philharmonic Society's Orchestra and a programme devoted to its purely orchestral side entirely to Russian music. Moritz Rosenthal and Miss Maggie Teyte were the soloists. Even this brief summary of the week's music fails to take into account two concerts by the Rosé Quartet at Broadwood's Rooms, one by the Brussels Quartet at Bechstein's, and others by the London Symphony Orchestra and the Beecham Orchestra at the Palladium.

At the Crystal Palace this evening (Saturday, 11th) the Orchestral Society and Choir will present Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha" under the direction of Mr. Walter W. Hedgcock, who will control some three hundred performers. The soloists include Miss Esta D'Argo, Mr. Gwilym Richards, and Mr. Julien Henry. "Hiawatha" was given at the Albert Hall last week by the Royal Choral Society, Miss Amy Evans, Mr. Morgan Kingston, and Mr. William Higley being heard to great advantage.



A DELUSION OF DIPSOMANIA: STEPHEN BALLANTYNE (MR. LYSTON LYLE), SITTING WITH HENRY THRESK (MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER), IMAGINES HE SEES AN ARM THRUST UNDER HIS TENT—IN "THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S.



Photos, by Topical.

THE DÉNOUEMENT OF THE FIRST ACT OF MR. A. E. W. MASON'S PLAY: HENRY THRESK, COMING IN FOR HIS PIPE, FINDS STEPHEN BALLANTYNE CONFRONTED BY HIS WIFE STELLA (MISS ETHEL IRVING), WHO IS ARMED WITH A RIFLE.





# "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL"

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A CROWN FOR EVERY  
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Mr. Edwards' first step in this great Coronation Offer is to send free Harlene Hair-Drill Outfits to every person who desires this crowning glory, a luxuriant, healthy head of hair. There is also a most interesting £500 Prize Competition.

THIS is the great Coronation offer made by the world-famous hair specialist, Mr. Edwards, of "Harlene Hair-Drill" fame.

No matter what the present condition of your hair may be, no matter how thin or weak, or how worried you may be with scalp trouble, such as scurf, dandruff, greasiness, etc., this promise of a crown is made to you.

Every person who desires to acquire the personal crown has only to fill in and forward as directed the free gift coupon below to receive in return a full supply of the necessary preparations for the cultivation of hair growth. Not only will a supply of Harlene be sent, but also a packet of the delightful shampoo powder, "Cremex," for the cleansing of the head. There will also be sent an interesting manual of instructions on the "Harlene Hair-Drill" method.

This is the Coronation Year Gift made by the proprietor of the world-famous specific, "Harlene," and the inventor of "Harlene Hair-Drill." Is it not more than sufficient to induce you to begin at once to

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One has only to examine the tell-tale brush or comb to realise that hair trouble has set in. Those few hairs in the teeth of the comb and in the meshes of the brush prove conclusively that the hair is beginning to thin and needs immediate attention.

Neglect now may for ever rob you of the opportunity of possessing a crown of rich, free-growing, healthy hair.

The "Harlene Hair Drill" method will and does grow hair. Not only does it grow hair on those places from whence it has fallen, but it strengthens the remaining hair, and by systematic application will turn dull, fading locks to their natural fresh full-coloured condition.

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2. A supply of "Cremex," a delightful shampoo powder, the use of which clears the hair of all loose scurfy matter, dandruff, dust, dirt, etc., and prepares the scalp for the practice of "Harlene Hair Drill."

In addition to his remarkable triple gift offer, Mr. Edwards, to celebrate the Coronation of Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, and further stimulate pride in what has always been recognised as the greatest trait of English Beauty—a fine head of hair—has decided to inaugurate

### A GREAT CORONATION COMPETITION WITH £500 CASH PRIZES.

(Every user of Harlene is eligible. The competition is of the most simple nature and one in which every man, woman, or child can easily enter.)

1st GRAND PRIZE.—£50 IN CASH to the Lady with the finest head of hair.

1st GRAND PRIZE.—£50 IN CASH to the Gentleman with the finest head of hair.

1st GRAND PRIZE.—£25 IN CASH to the little Girl (under the age of ten years) with the best head of hair.

1st GRAND PRIZE.—£25 IN CASH to the Boy (under the age of ten years) with the best head of hair.

And subsequent other prizes in each section to the extent of £500.

#### THE SIMPLE CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

1st.—If you are not already a user of "Harlene," you should at once send for the triple gift of "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit, which will be sent you free of cost.

2nd.—Each person entering the Competition must send to the Edwards-Harlene Co. a photograph in which a good view of the hair is clearly given. This photograph will be judged by a Committee of Experts.

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This Coupon entitles its holder to a Free Outfit for increasing the Beauty and Growth of the Hair.

To The EDWARDS' HARLENE CO.,  
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Kindly send me one of the Toilet Outfits as per your offer in above article. I enclose 3d. in stamps to cover the postal charges to any part of the world.

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"Illustrated London News" Feb. 11, 1911.

3. An interesting book which tells you just what to do in order to grow strong, healthy hair. This book is of the utmost interest for no

matter what your particular hair trouble may be, the method of ridding yourself of the same is clearly indicated

It is sufficient, in order to secure this gift, to fill in the coupon given below, and to post to the address indicated. With each application must be enclosed three penny stamps to cover the actual cost of postage on the parcel.

For the convenience of readers it may be mentioned that further supplies of "Harlene" are obtainable of all chemists and stores in bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders in boxes of six, at 1s. per box, or direct from the proprietors on receipt of P.O. addressed to:—The EDWARDS' HARLENE Co., 95 and 96, High Holborn, London, W.C.

3rd.—It is necessary that each competitor shall be a user of "Harlene," and therefore shall send a wrapper from any bottle of "Harlene" which has been used by the competitor—a 1s., 2s. 6d., or 4s. 6d. bottle. Wrappers from the Sample Outfit will not be accepted.

4th.—It is an absolute condition of entry that the decision of the Committee is taken as final, from which there is no appeal.

5th.—All photographs must reach Edwards' Harlene Co. not later than June 21st, 1911, the day before the Coronation, and must bear the name and address of the sender, together with any particulars that may assist the judging committee in arriving at a decision, written on a slip pasted at the back of the photograph. Photographs may be sent at any time from now, but in any case not later than June 21st, 1911.

6th.—This competition is open to the Colonies as well as those in the British Isles.

7th.—No responsibility for the delay of return of photographs can be recognised. The announcement of the result will be published in the "Daily Mail," the "Daily Express" and "Daily Chronicle" on July 13th, and the distribution of prizes will take place on that day.




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Extract from parent's letter:—"Now, at two years, she still takes it, and likes it better than anything else."

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Your children won't have to be urged to brush their teeth with

## COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

Its delicious candy flavour makes its constant use a treat to every youngster.

Cleanses thoroughly and antiseptically, prevents the growth of decay-germs, and counteracts the effects of injurious mouth-acids.

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Makers of the famous Cashmere Bouquet Soap. Est. 1806.



## CRETE.—Continued from Page 206.]

is perhaps the only Cretan period which has a right to be called Minoan.

At its close, Knossos was devastated by fire and sword; so also, we find, were all other Cretan towns of the period, so far explored. Yet, the remains of their precedent culture differ, not in character, but only in quality from their remains which belong to the succeeding period, the "third Late Minoan." It has been suggested that the phenomena are only to be explained on the assumption that the invaders who now overran Crete were men who brought a culture like that which

and ended the Bronze Age of Crete for good and all. This final cataclysm seems to have happened some time in the twelfth century B.C., and it was most likely a phase in that same unrest of peoples which, in the days of Rameses III., carried the Akaiuasha, or Achæans, to the confines of Egypt. Knossos now became Achæan, so far, at least, as its rulers went; and Achæan were all its traditions when, two or three generations later, the Ægean world produced its first literary chronicle, the Homeric Epics.

So long, then, and so great a history had the Greek world before Homer, and without his knowledge; and

so world-wide and successful. It bequeathed to him, lastly, the strain in his blood, which seems to have done most to raise him to his place in world-history. To know all this, it has been worth while to explore Crete these ten years past; to know it better, it will be worth while to continue to explore it for many years to come. D. G. HOGARTH.

"English Clubs," a list of over 3300 clubs frequented by the English in all parts of the world, for 1911, has just been published by Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co.,



Photo. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE ON TOUR IN INDIA: WATCHING A BOUT BETWEEN NATIVE WRESTLERS AT MUTTRA.

During the visit of the German Crown Prince to Muttra, one of the events arranged for his entertainment was an Indian wrestling match. The photograph shows him watching the 'wrestlers, accompanied by his staff and a number of officers of the Royal Dragoons.

they found, and thus no change except a dynastic one ensued. If so, those invaders can hardly have been other than the "Mycenæans" of the Peloponnese, whose precedent civilisation is seen now to have been so Cretan that it is often supposed they had been subjects of Knossos. With them, or, at any rate, close in their wake, came also elements from the farther north, forerunners of all the historic Greeks, now beginning to press southward from the Balkan lands; and this slow leakage gathered volume till it became at last a flood,

many and momentous were the effects which it produced on the later history of that world, though the historic Greek was unconscious of their cause. It bequeathed to him the spirit of artistic endeavour and countless models of art: it bequeathed to him deities and creeds, which he adopted but always found strange: it bequeathed to him myths and traditions which passed into the foundations of his folklore: it bequeathed to him the instinct for oversea commerce, and perhaps the letters and media of exchange, which made his commerce

Ltd., and is edited by Mr. E. C. Austen Leigh, M.A. The book, which has been thoroughly revised this year, is printed in tabular form. The price of this work is 3s. 6d.; post free, 3s. 9d. There are included in it, of course, London and Provincial clubs in England, and a special feature is made of those in the Colonies, India, and on the Continent; besides which 1230 golf clubs and 330 ladies' clubs are mentioned. The number of clubs (including golf clubs) in India is 135, in Canada 57, in Australasia 189.

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WHEN FATHER WAS A BOY



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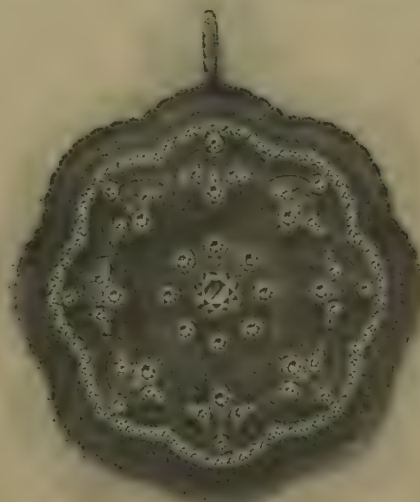
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How much of the difference between these children is due to Oat-Food has been proved by the National Food Enquiry Bureau, which has just canvassed hundreds of homes—homes where live children like these—the strong and happy, the weak and hopeless.

The Investigators have gone to homes in slum districts throughout Great Britain where are bred the anæmic, the incapable, the undeveloped. In those sections Oat-Food is comparatively unknown.

They have carefully investigated the schools. In one Birmingham school, 88 out of 100 better-class pupils use Oat-Food. In the congested districts of London, only 3 in 100 are regular users.

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In speaking of one poor family (in Leeds) which eats Oat-Food, the Report of the National Food Enquiry Bureau says: "Good, healthy, clear-eyed, rosy-cheeked children." On the same Investigation Sheet six children, who never get Oat-Food, are described as: "One child consumptive; five anæmic."

On the other hand, a canvass of high-class homes shows that 75 out of 100 use Oat-Food; and the parents in these homes report the great benefit their children derive from the Oat-Food diet.

In 50 per cent. of the workhouses investigated there are not 3 in 100 of the inmates who had the advantage of Oat-Food in their youth.

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At the famous universities and public schools, an average of 90 out of 100 of the athletes were "brought up on" Oat-Food, and the proportion of those who use Oat-Foods in "training" is 10 to 1.

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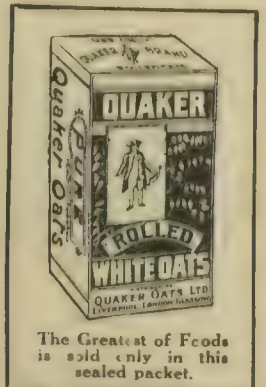
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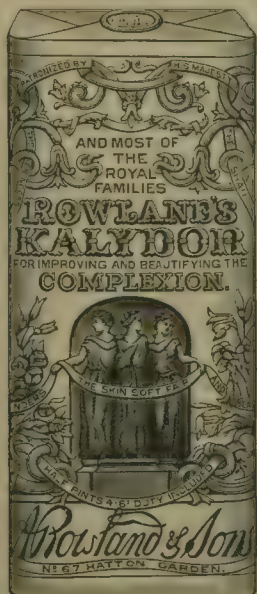
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which allays all smarting, irritability of the skin, exterminates tan and freckles, cures and heals all cutaneous eruptions, redness and roughness, successfully opposes the attack of inclement weather, and renders harsh and rough skin beautifully soft and smooth. It imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion, and a softness and whiteness to the face, hands and arms unattainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Sizes, 2/3, 4/6, and 8/6.

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## LADIES' PAGE.

"TO see ourselves as others see us" is always amusing. The clever Japanese artist, Mr. Yoshio Markino, who has done such excellent studies of London streets and scenes, has just published in the *English Review* some of his impressions of the women of this country. He is kind to us, with true Japanese politeness, but some of his observations are quaint enough. He says that his first knowledge of a beautiful Englishwoman was in the shape of a coloured lithograph that his father brought home when the artist was only a little boy of six or seven: the tiny, round-headed Japanese boy admired this picture so much that he used to go and stand under it as it hung on the wall, and solemnly bow in homage. He was not alone in this admiration: the neighbours, women as well as men, used to come and say, "Please honourably allow us a glance upon that honourable foreign young lady"; and the artist's father would often remark that it was a good thing the picture was not alive, "or else whole villagers would be turned into insane through the girl!"

Thus prepossessed in the Englishwoman's favour, the young artist came here and beheld us in our own land. He found us better built and more perfectly developed than the women of any other land that he knew, even including the United States. "A Japanese friend told me the same opinion. He has been all over the world, and he said, 'Comparing the Englishwomen with others, I find the former's meat looks much harder.' It is all through their daily exercise out of doors." This out-door life, he believes, is an ethical as well as a physical gain. "These John Bullesses are mixed with boys from their early life. They are trained admirably pure and sacred. They are just like the electric wire covered with insulating medium. Perhaps they have a strong electricity of the passionate love within their hearts, but you shan't feel their electricity by dancing with them. Their insulating medium is the British patent." This is admirably put; it is a pity that the same idea cannot be conveyed to all Orientals. They replace this natural and valuable "insulating medium"—the woman's self-respect and the young man's trained respect for the women of his own class—by secluding their women in the harem; and they cannot understand our different and immeasurably preferable plan. As Lord Cromer told the Egyptians, a nation that relies on the harem, and thus loses all the valuable services to the world of free and educated women, will always be a backward one. They will have to come up to our standard before their civilisation can progress.

Mr. Markino admits that he came to England disapproving of dancing as carried on in European society, on the ground of morality. Like the educated Indians, he thought that, as an Indian native print puts it, "It may be pleasant to many to dance with the wives of others, but it *cannot* be pleasant to many husbands to



A NEAT COSTUME FOR WALKING.

A coat and skirt in face cloth, with large collar and cuffs of cloth in a lighter shade, and buttons of the same tint, and an ermine stole and muff.

see others dancing with *their* wives! When India was independent, women had freedom to appear before men; but maids were not allowed to dance, nor wives with other men than their husbands. Why do not the Europeans adopt the ancient Indian custom?" In like manner, Mr. Markino, with his Oriental mind, was astonished to find that our children loved to dance, and that, on the other hand, his own host, "an old man of about sixty," confessed that he, too, delighted in dancing. "I said to him: 'And with whom do you dance? I suppose with your wife, or some old men?' He said, 'Not quite necessarily!' . . . He admitted he liked to dance with girls. I could not utter a single word by my amazement." But, by-and-by, Mr. Markino found out something about that "insulating medium," and that dancing, to the English mind, is a harmless exercise.

New York has gained an addition to its attractiveness, which will be highly appreciated by the cosmopolitan society that gathers in the metropolis of the United States. There is now opened a "Ritz-Carlton Hotel," with Restaurant attached, where will be heard "the last word" in luxury and convenience and super-excellence of cookery, just as in the famous hotels already in operation under the same management—the Carlton and the Ritz in London, the Ritz in Paris, the Excelsior in Rome, the Excelsior in Naples, and others, each among the leading hotels and restaurants in its own city. The New York Ritz-Carlton is situated in the heart of the wealthiest residential district, occupying the whole block on Madison Avenue between Forty-Sixth and Forty-Seventh Streets. The main entrance to the restaurant faces on West Forty-Sixth Street, and opens almost directly on to the Palm Room, which will serve the same purpose as the similar rooms in the Carlton and Ritz restaurants of London. It is lofty, ceiled with an arched roof of glass, through which in daylight hours the room is flooded with an abundance of pleasantly softened light. Midway between the floor and ceiling runs a gallery, which is filled with foliage plants and flowers. At one side is a space for a small orchestra. A broad flight of steps leads from the Palm Room to the restaurant proper. This is an oval-shaped apartment of magnificent proportions, having seating capacity for at least two hundred and fifty guests, and decorated in the Adam style. This new room bids fair to become one of the artistic sensations of New York, for the reticent elegance of its colour and decoration, to say nothing of the delicious French cookery to be there served up. The restaurant comprises other smaller and equally charming apartments. The hotel proper contains some three hundred rooms, all elegantly and restfully furnished in a manner very superior to the ordinary hotel bed-room; while the public rooms include a charming Adam drawing-room for ladies, and men's spacious smoking and reading rooms. Then there is attached the Carlton Apartment House, private residential suites from which the tenants gain access to the restaurant by a corridor. The new Ritz-Carlton is hailed as a great addition to New York's amenities.

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Passengers will be met with taxicabs and porters from the hotel whenever required.

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## TALK No. 5.

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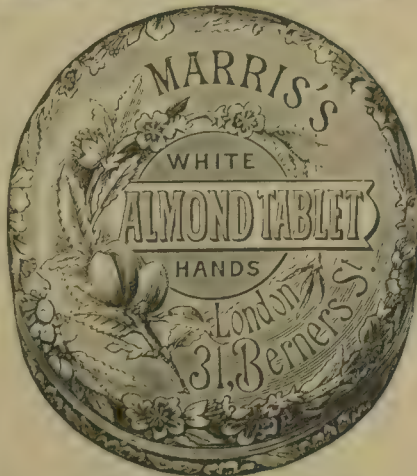
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

I HAVE no space in these columns at my disposal to deal with the voluminous conditions of the Prince Henry Tour, which were issued by the Royal Automobile Club last week. As I have already seen it written, it may be a Trial, but it can be no test, and the results, whatever they may be, and howsoever published, can provide no sort of guide to intending purchasers. I note that it is described in the Club organ as "a friendly and social match between the Imperial Automobile Club of Germany and the Royal Automobile Club of Great Britain," the object of which is to combine pleasure with a practical test of the touring capabilities of the competing cars. The total distance to be covered amounts to about 1450 miles—a mere bagatelle as tests go to-day, and nothing compared to the last Trial organised by the Club, the mileage of which exceeded 2000, and included two hill-climbs of more or less severity nearly every day of the tour. The thing looks to me as likely to be very soft all round; indeed, the car that loses any marks at all in such a competition ought to vanish out of the market. While the maximum journey for any one day is only 159 miles, thirty minutes will be allowed each morning for replenishments, lubrication, and adjustments, and apparently any spare part carried

on the car may be fitted within that time without loss of marks. This reads to me like sheer pampering, for, having regard to the patronage under which the event is held, the legal limit must be observed throughout. Why, a ginger-bread coach ought to get through scatheless!

But it appears that the tour is to exert another and, maybe, far-reaching effect, other than a proof of automobiles. The fraternisation of the two nationalities, the fifty German drivers and observers,

of competition were altogether eliminated from the junketing; but where nations are in competition there is always the fly in the amber, always the little rift within the lute, which mars the harmony of the proceedings, and goes far to mar their very estimable end. The writer has seen too much of international sporting competitions to think otherwise; and all those who have been concerned in the conduct of such matters abroad—ay, even in Germany—have not failed to note the bad blood created by the defeat of a native champion. It is no less trite than true that Englishmen know how to take a beating and to greet the conqueror; but that, alas! is not so at least with the Latin races. I cannot say how it may be with the Teuton in this matter, but I should imagine that much trouble might arise in connection with the marking of cars.



STOPPED IN 60 FEET, WHILE FLYING 35 MILES AN HOUR: THE DESCENT ON THE LANDING PLATFORM.

Photo, Montague Dixon.

and the equal tale of English, is presumed to give the Britons engaged an opportunity of insight into the German character, and vice-versa. This might be if the element



Photo, C. M.

THE PIONEER OF AEROPLANES FOR NAVAL PURPOSES: EUGENE ELY LANDING ON THE U.S. CRUISER "PENNSYLVANIA" AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Eugene B. Ely, the American airman, recently descended on the U.S. cruiser "Pennsylvania," at San Francisco, and afterwards ascended from it again—a feat never before accomplished. A special platform was erected over one end of the vessel. The aeroplane was going at 35 miles an hour when it descended, but its speed was checked by hooks, which caught against ropes on the vessel, and it came to a standstill within a distance of 60 feet.

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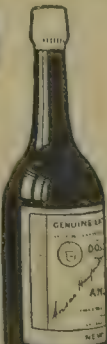
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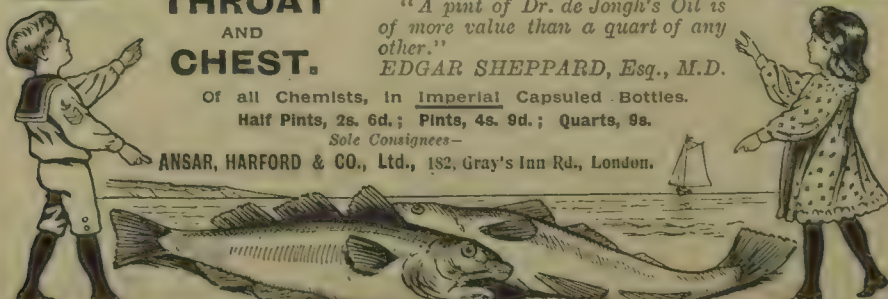
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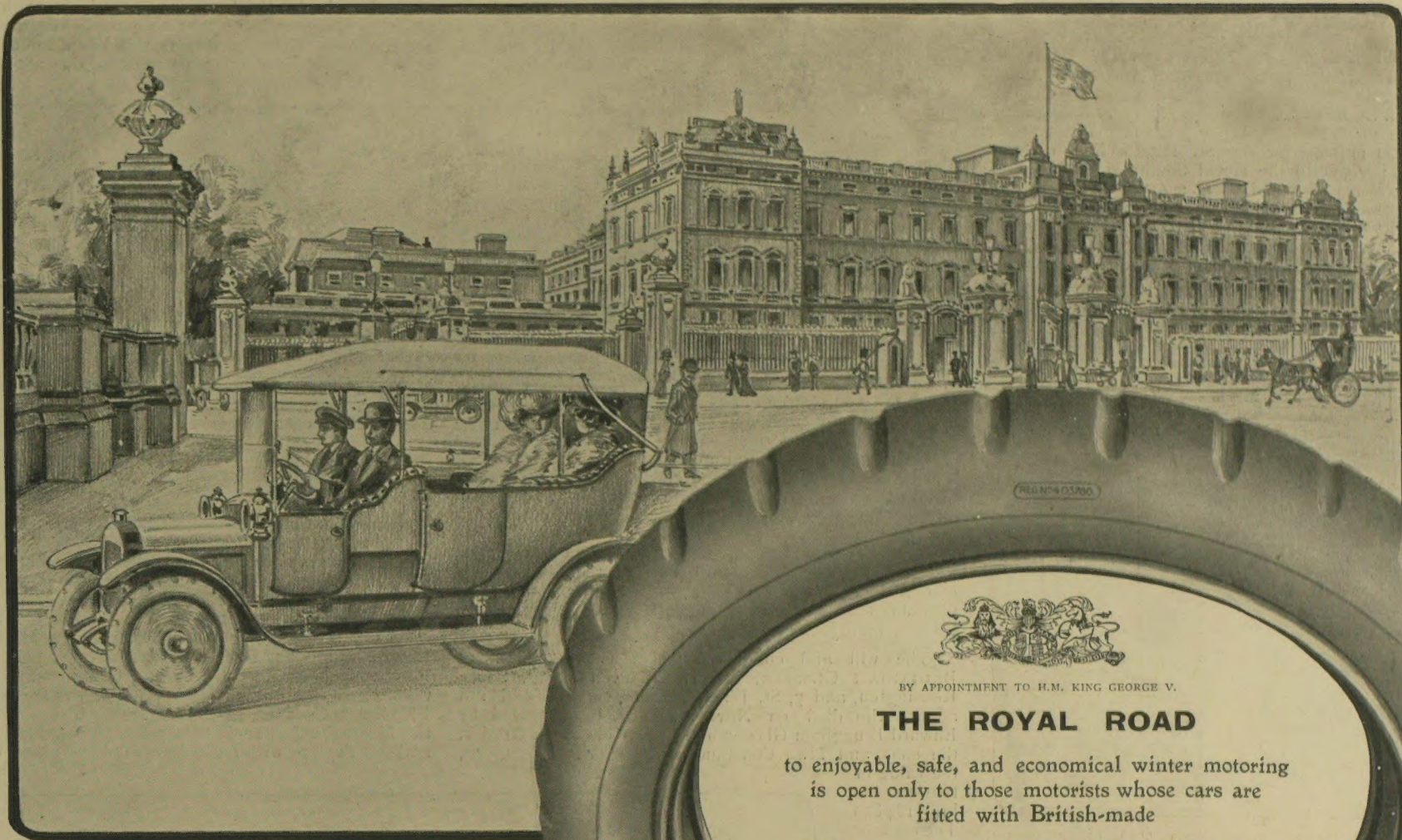
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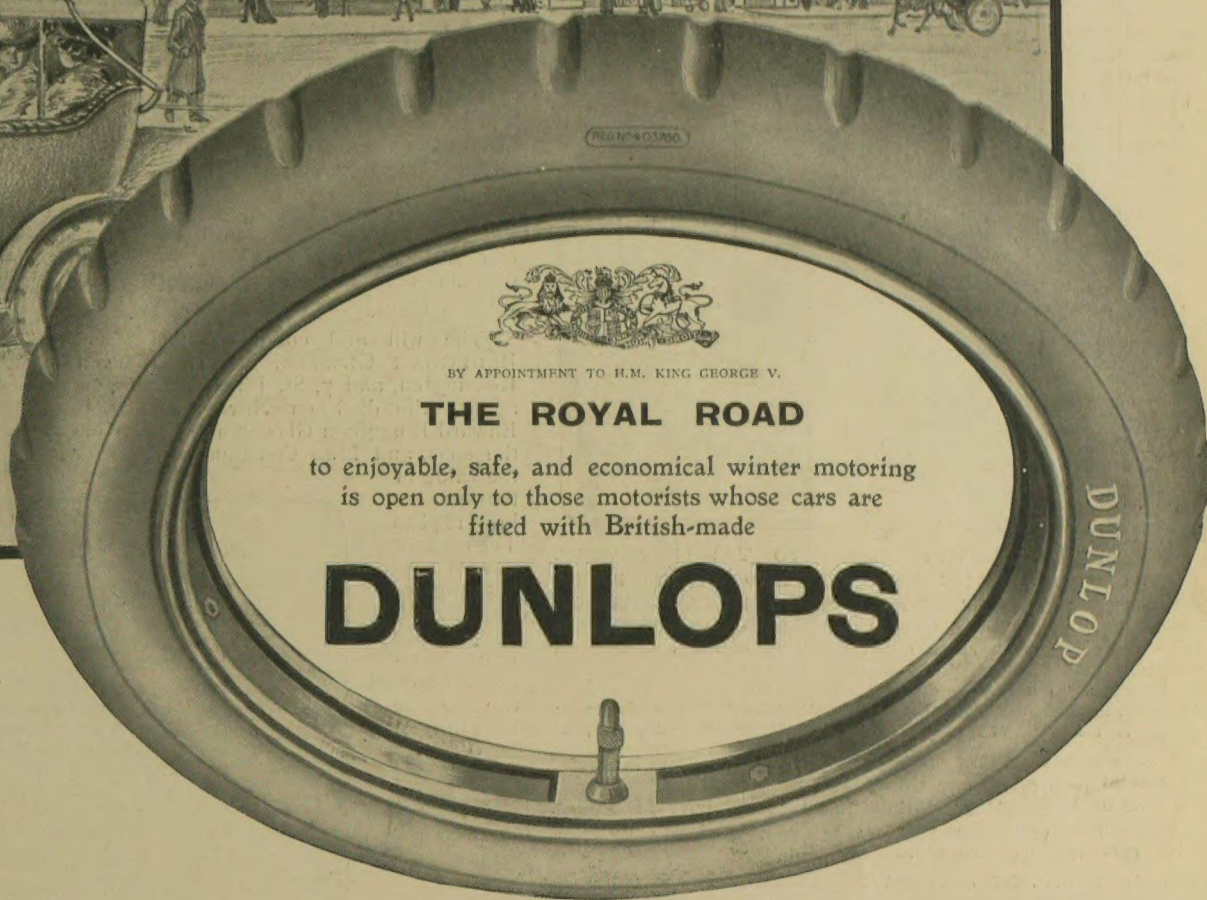
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## The . . **ÆOLIAN ORCHESTRELLE.**

**T**HIS instrument is in effect a home orchestra, since it enables anyone to play all the greatest orchestral masterpieces.

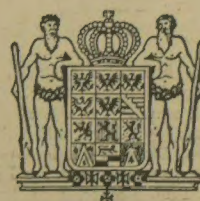
It is not necessary to have any knowledge of music in order to play it, although it can be played by hand as well as by music-rolls. The various stops with which it is provided give it a scope and wealth of tone colour which only a full orchestra can equal. A recent development provides that solo and accompaniment effects can be played separately; thus a solo on, say, the flute may be accompanied by all or any of the instruments which are represented in the Æolian Orchestrelle. The music is so arranged that the performer is able to control the various solo and accompaniment effects of even the most complicated operatic overture.

This new feature is a remarkable advance on anything hitherto possible, and is well worthy of the careful investigation of all who are in any way interested in music.

The Æolian Orchestrelle can always be seen at Æolian Hall, and full particulars will be sent to those who write for Catalogue "5."



**The Orchestrelle Company,**  
**ÆOLIAN HALL,**  
**135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.**





## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MISS ELIZABETH CLOTILDE HOARE, of 18, High Street, Fareham, and formerly of 1, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing, has been proved by the Rev. Edward C. Leslie and Commander Henry T. Buller, R.N., the value of the estate being £82,612. The testatrix gives £600 in trust for the St. Peter's Parish Room, Titchfield; £500 to the Royal Southampton Hospital; £1000 to Henry Hemsted, M.D.; £2000 to Captain the Hon. James Fitzmaurice, R.N.; £2000 and the household effects to her sister Mary Louisa Hoare; £500 each to Mrs. Mary O'Grady and Adeline Travers Maclean; £1000 to the Rev. E. C. Leslie; and numerous smaller legacies. The residue she leaves to her sister for life,



BRITISH COLUMBIA'S PRESENT TO THE FIRST VESSEL OF THE CANADIAN NAVY STATIONED ON THE PACIFIC COAST: THE SILVER BOWL GIVEN TO H.M.C.S. "RAINBOW." A present of plate, consisting of this handsome bowl and four silver candelabra, has been made by the Province of British Columbia to H.M.C.S. "Rainbow," "in welcome recognition," as the inscription states, "of this being the first vessel of the Canadian Navy to be stationed on the Pacific Coast of the Dominion." The whole service is the work of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, W.

and then as to one third each to Mrs. Thomas Leslie, Mrs. James Hornby Buller, and Mrs. Henry M. Buller.

The will (dated Aug. 31, 1909) of MR. LEWIS RANDLE STARKEY, of Norwood Park, Notts, at one time M.P. for South-West Yorks, and a director of the Midland Railway, who died on Sept. 16, has been proved by his four sons, the value of the estate amounting to £200,310. The testator gives £40,000, in trust, for his wife for life, and then for his four sons; £1000, his residence at Bournemouth, and the use of Norwood Park to Mrs. Starkey; £20,000 to his son Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Edward Starkey; £25,000 to his son Thomas Randle Starkey; £25,000 and property in the West Riding to his son Arthur Henry Starkey; £10,000 and £5000, in trust, for his daughter Laura Beatrice; £5000 each to his daughters Constance Agnes Warwick and Margaret Evelyn Lord, who have been provided for by settlement;

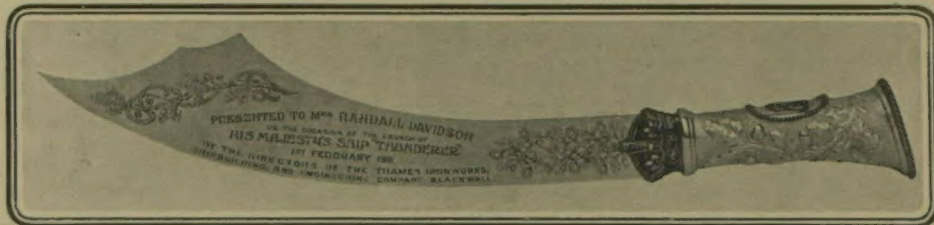
£250 to the Church Extension Fund for the Diocese of Southwell; £250 to the Newark General Hospital, and £100 to the Huddersfield Infirmary. He settles the Norwood Park Estate on his son John Ralph Starkey, M.P., and leaves to him the residue of his property.

The will and codicil of SIR PETER SPOKES, of 25, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Dec. 17, are now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £46,121. The testator gives two houses in Western Road, Brighton, to his daughters Mary Elizabeth and Margaret as joint tenants; two other houses in Brighton, in trust, for the widow and children of his son Russell Spokes; £500, and the use for life of his residence and furniture to his wife, and, subject thereto, for his said two daughters; his shares in Price's Patent Candle Company to his sons Peter Sidney and Arthur Hewett; the property known as Redlands, Reading, to his son Peter Sidney; and £500 to his daughter-in-law Josephine Spokes. The residue of the property he leaves to his wife for life, and then one fifth each to his said four children, and one fifth in trust for his grandchildren Margery, John Corner, and Jeanie Russell.

The will and codicils of MR. GEORGE HENRY BROUGHAM GLASIER, of 31, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, and 7, St. James's Street, surveyor and land agent, who died on Nov. 11, have been proved by Edward Brougham Glasier and Philip Mannock Glasier, the sons, and Miss Constance Mary Glasier, daughter, the value of the estate being £184,850. The testator directs that his property be divided into 400 parts, forty-five of which are to be held in trust for each of his sons, and sixty-two in trust for each of his daughters.

In view of the fact that its records extend to the last day of 1910, the new and thirty-second annual edition of

"The Year's Art" (Hutchinson) need not apologise for allowing a few weeks of 1911 to pass before making its appearance. The volume is as handy and useful as ever, mentioning all events of interest in the art world in



PRESENTED TO MRS. RANDALL DAVIDSON: THE SILVER KNIFE WITH WHICH SHE LAUNCHED THE "THUNDERER."

Mrs. Randall Davidson, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury, performed the ceremony of launching H.M.S. "Thunderer," the new battle-ship, by severing a cord, which released the vessel from the slips. The knife which she used, and which was presented to her, has a richly chased silver handle and a steel blade silver-plated. It was designed and made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb (1908) Ltd., of 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., 158-162, Oxford Street, W., and 220, Regent Street, W.

1910—a year particularly interesting—as well as giving much permanent information. We notice a misprint from Keats on p. 342.

Some amusing classifications of surnames in the new Parliament have been worked out by Messrs. Dean and Son, who have just published the 1911 edition of "Debrett's House of Commons and Judicial Bench." "Colour," we learn, "is represented by a Black, a Greene, a Grey, a Reddy, and six White(s) and Whyte(s). The animal kingdom is extremely numerous, with its Bird, Craik, Dawes, Haddock, Fox, Hinds, Lamb, Leach, Martin, Pointer, Roches, Roe, and Swift. Of trades and occupations there are three Bakers, a Butcher, a Cooper, a Fletcher, a Gardner, a Goldman, a Goldsmith, the Law, two Masons, a Quilter, Mills, a Salter, a Spicer, four Smiths and two Taylors, with a Masterman to overlook them all."



FOR THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON SERVICE: THE NEW L.B. & S.C.R. "PACIFIC" TYPE PASSENGER TANK ENGINE, "ABERGAVENNY."

The new engine, which weighs 86 tons, is designed to haul the increasingly heavy trains timed to run between London and Brighton in an hour, maintaining an even pace, so as to avoid very high speeds over particular sections. The arrangement of the wheels gives the engine great flexibility for taking curves, and it is fitted with the latest Westinghouse quick-acting automatic brake. It was built entirely in the company's workshops at Brighton, from designs by the chief mechanical engineer, Mr. D. Earle Marsh.

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It is Oxygen which, by neutralising destructive acids and dissolving mischievous deposits, whitens the teeth so wonderfully and wards off decay.

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## THE ROYAL KONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC IN LEIPZIG.


The Examination for admission will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th, and 20th of April, 1911, between nine and twelve o'clock. The personal application for this Examination has to be made Tuesday, the 18th of April, 1911, in the Office of the Konservatorium. The course of tuition includes every branch of musical instruction, namely: Piano, all Stringed and Wind Instruments, Organ, Solo-Singing, and thorough training for the Opera, Chamber Music, Orchestra and Sacred Music, Theory, History of Music, Literature, and Aesthetics. The instructors, among others, are Prof. Klengel, Prof. Sitt, Prof. Teichmüller, Prof. Dr. Schreck, Prof. Dr. Reger, Prof. Krehl, Prof. Becker, Prof. Straube, etc.

Prospectuses in German and English sent gratis on application.

LEIPZIG, January, 1911.

Directorium of the Royal Konservatorium of Music, DR. RÖNTSCH.

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ENGLISH MANUFACTURE

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Black Handle, 5/6; Ivory Handle, 7/6. EACH RAZOR IN A CASE.

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equal their great absorbency and highly antiseptic qualities, or give the same convenience and comfort. An absolute necessity to safeguard health, at less than the cost of washing.

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Southalls' Compressed Towels—tiny silver packets only 2½ in. long. Size A, 1d. each, B, 1½d. C, 2d.



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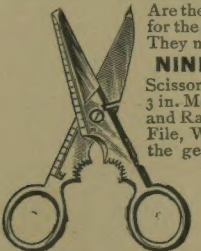
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polished steel, 2/8;

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RESTORES Grey or White Hair to its  
ORIGINAL COLOUR.

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Prepared only by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Ltd.,  
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**NEGLECTED COLDS  
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Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma,  
Huskeness, Stiffness, Headaches, Tonsillitis, Sneezing,  
Croup, Nasal Obstruction, Sore and Relaxed Throat, Noises  
in the Ears, Offensive Breath, Difficulty in Breathing,

Immediately relieved and cured by

**SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S**

Greatest Invention,

**THE PIPE OF PEACE  
AND MAXIM INHALER.**

WRITE FOR THE BOOK OF CURE.  
10,000 Copies will be Given Away Free

Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the famous Maxim gun, has launched out his inventive  
genius in yet another direction. His latest achievement is known as the "Pipe of Peace"  
and "Maxim Inhaler," for all affections of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs. Sir Hiram  
Maxim had for years been troubled with his throat, and also suffered from Bronchitis. The  
invention is therefore the outcome of an effort to obtain personal relief.

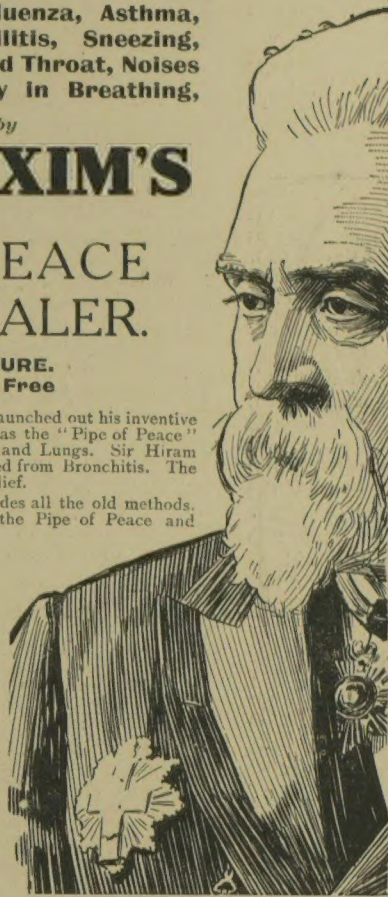
The treatment he has discovered is quite unique, and supersedes all the old methods.  
Sir Hiram Maxim, however, wishes it to be understood that the Pipe of Peace and  
Maxim Inhaler embody no new or untried principle.

It is fully recognised by the medical professions that Catarrhs  
and inflammations of the lungs and breathing passages are best  
treated by inhaling. In fact, medical evidence shows that Bron-  
chitis, Asthma, Congestion of the Lungs, Simple Catarrh, and  
the troublesome Catarrh at the back of the Nose, which, when  
chronic, has often appeared incurable, cannot be treated in any  
other manner.

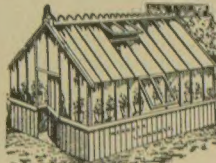
With the recognition of the fact that these diseases are germ  
diseases the corresponding fact has been realised that any-  
thing in the nature of a real cure must be directed not merely  
against symptoms, but against the infecting organism. To attain  
this end suitable medications have to be applied to the very seat  
of the trouble, and this is just where all hitherto existing Inhalers  
have failed. Sir Hiram Maxim discussed the matter with many  
leading specialists, and, guided by their opinion, he reached the  
conclusion that if the vapour could be made to reach the seat of  
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experiments and tests he succeeded in inventing a remarkable  
apparatus, which, by a clever device in its construction, is able  
to convey Medicated Vapours direct to the very part affected  
and thereby give great and immediate relief to all sufferers who  
have been unsuccessfully treated by the old methods.

A book has just been published which fully describes in a straightforward and plain-spoken manner this  
practical and common-sense method for the relief and cure of Winter Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and  
other diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs. It contains many illustrations which clearly prove how the seat  
of the trouble can only be successfully reached by the New Maxim System of treatment, and in addition gives  
valuable information for the prevention and cure of these distressing ailments. All sufferers are invited to  
write at once for a free copy to John Morgan Richards and Sons, Ltd., Dept. B., 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The "Pipe of Peace" and the Maxim Inhaler can be purchased at all principal Stores, Chemists, etc., in the United Kingdom, and at  
the 350 BRANCHES OF BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS, and at all branches of The Timothy White Co., Taylors Drug Co.,  
Hodder and Co., Needhams, Ltd., Hedges and Son; also of the Army and Navy Stores, Selfridges, Harrods, Parkes, Lewis and  
Burrows, Whiteleys, etc., etc. Agencies in all Continental capitals and in the British Colonies, in India, China, Japan, and the Far East.  
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SALE.****GREENHOUSES.**

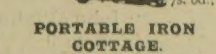
Substantially constructed in sections,  
complete with door; ventilators,  
stages, 21-in. glass. Any handy man  
can fix. Sale price, 7 ft. by 5 ft.,  
£2 10s.; 9 ft. by 6 ft., £3 3s.; 10 ft.  
by 7 ft., £3 12s. 6d.; 12 ft. by 8 ft.,  
£4 12s. 6d.; 15 ft. by 9 ft., £6;  
20 ft. by 10 ft., £7 15s.

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Made of 1 1/2-in. well-seasoned  
tongued and grooved boards, with  
2-in. lights, painted and glazed,  
21-in. glass. One-light Frames,  
4 ft. by 3 ft., 13s. 6d.; 6 ft. by 4 ft.,  
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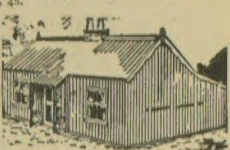
**GARDEN LIGHTS**

Well mortised and pinned to tensioned rails,  
properly rabbetted for the glass. Unglazed,  
6 ft. by 4 ft., 3s.; 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., 2s. 9d.;  
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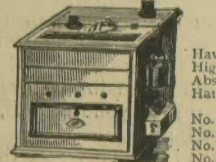
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Four Rooms, containing Two Bed-  
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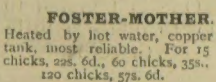
Sale Price, £42.  
Iron Buildings, from 6s.  
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Highest Awards Incubator Competition.  
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Hatch every possible Egg.



No.	for	15	Hen's Eggs	s. d.
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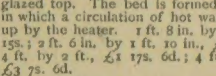
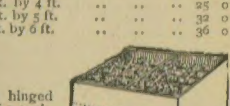
Heated by hot water, copper  
tank, most reliable. For 15  
chicks, 22s. 6d.; 60 chicks, 35s.;  
120 chicks, 57s. 6d.

**POULTRY HOUSE.**

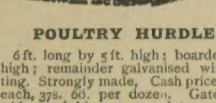
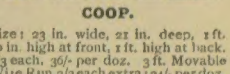
With raised floor, simply screws to-  
gether. Complete. s. d.  
3 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in. .. 14 0  
4 ft. by 4 ft. .. 20 0  
5 ft. by 4 ft. .. 25 0  
6 ft. by 4 ft. .. 32 0  
7 ft. by 5 ft. .. 38 0  
8 ft. by 6 ft. .. 46 0

**THE "RAPID"  
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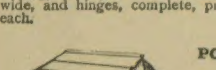
Composed of strong casing, with hinged  
glazed top. The bed is formed of a tank,  
in which a circulation of hot water is kept  
up by the heater. 1 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 6 in.,  
15s.; 2 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 10 in., £1 2s. 6d.;  
4 ft. by 2 ft., £1 17s. 6d.; 4 ft. by 4 ft.,  
£3 7s. 6d.

**THE SAFETY CHICKEN  
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Size: 23 in. wide, 21 in. deep, 1 ft.  
10 in. high at front, 1 ft. high at back.  
2/3 each. 36/ per doz. 3 ft. Movable  
Wire Run, 2/3 each extra; 24/ per doz.

**POULTRY HURDLES.**

6 ft. long by 5 ft. high; boarded, 2 ft.  
high; remainder galvanised wire net-  
ting. Strongly made. Cash price 3s. 6d.  
each, 37s. 6d. per dozen. Gates, 2 ft.  
wide, and hinges, complete, price 3s.  
each.

**PORTABLE DOG KENNELS.**

Soundly made. Painted with our Patent  
Rot-Proof Composition.

Terrier's size	s. d.
For large Terrier	7 6
Collie and Retriever's size	9 0
St. Bernard size	11 0
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**PORTABLE HUT.**

Can be used for Poultry, or as Cycle  
Houses, Workshops, Dark Rooms, Tool  
and Potting Sheds, &c.



## TWO NEW BOOKS.

**"Pongo—the Bull."** If Mr. Hilaire Belloc did not think it expedient to issue his political sallies in the guise of fiction, the world of literature would, we think, be the gainer. "Pongo—the Bull" (Constable) is a grotesque, when it might with advantage have been an unadulterated satire. As it is, the reader has to pick his way through the mazes of Mr. Belloc's plot, in order to enjoy the witticisms embedded in its superfluity. They are, of course, delectable morsels, and no one who appreciates the light side of the great game can afford to miss them. Take the instance of the nationalisation of the South-Eastern Railway—

It was due to the Straights' support that Dolly (the Premier) had overcome the arbitrary and factious opposition of such moss-grown and doctrinaire Radicals as objected to the voting of perpetual annual payments to the old shareholders, and the naming of his first cousin, his nephew, and his secretary as directors for life at £5000 a year. The Straights, I should add, had been equally loyal and sane in voting solidly the annual supplementary sums which were necessary to produce a profit. Much redundancy may be forgiven Mr. Belloc for these characteristic capers.

**"John Winterbourne's Family."** (Constable), by Alice Brown, exhibits both the virtues and the defects of the New England school of fiction. It cannot be disputed that the charm of atmosphere, and of a nice observation, is very largely discounted by the bloodlessness of the principal characters. They are whimsical; but the mainsprings of their actions seem insufficiently human. They belong to that world of flat-chested spinsters that Mrs. Wilkins Freeman has described with so much sensibility, although in this case the spinsters are pretty young girls, and two of the principal characters are married women. The men make love—Heavens! how lady-like they are in the way they make love! One is tempted to wish for half-an-hour of d'Annunzio, to infuse a little unbridled passion into the mildness of these American woosers. John Winterbourne himself is an example of the Transatlantic husband whom we must not call eccentric because it is so evident that his meek acceptance of the dominant wife is natural to his circumstances. Her return, after four years' absence, and the position that she takes in his house, are full of that unconscious feminine selfishness which it is continually our fortune to encounter in the modern American novel.

St. Valentine has still many friends, and so long as ladies like gifts and gentlemen like giving them his popularity is easily understood. For those seeking the ideal gift a "Shem-el-Nessim" perfume-case offers the double attraction of beauty and fragrance. It contains a suite of articles for the toilet, and is calculated to keep the giver fragrantly in mind for many moons.

## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

S M ROBINS (Ilfracombe).—We welcome your letter, and are pleased to know that, as an occasional correspondent for more than fifty years, you are still interested in this column.

G V C (Newport, Mon.) You are probably correct in your analysis. At the moment, however, we cannot refer so far back.

A G BRADDELL and W WINTER are thanked for their contributions.

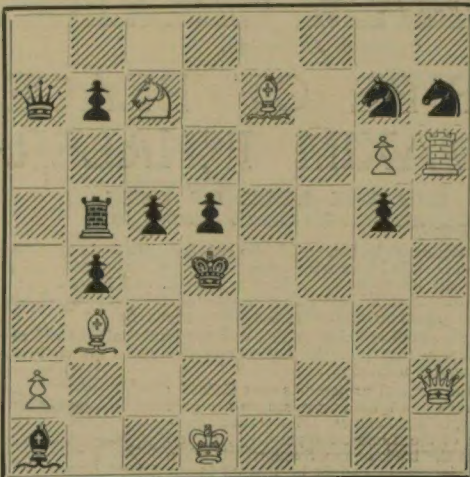
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3480.—F. K. GITTINS.

WHITE  
1. Q to Q B 4th  
2. Q to B 4th  
3. Q Mates.

BLACK  
K to Q 7th  
K moves

If Black play 1. K to B 2nd, 2. Q to Kt 6th (ch); and if 1. K to Q 4th, then 2. Kt (Kt 7th) to Q 6th, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3483.—BY SORRENTO.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3475 received from Professor S W Myers, Ph.D. (Rodlands, California) and C A M (Penang); of No. 3476 from J W Beatty (Toronto) and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3477 from Professor S W Myers, Ph.D., J B Camara (Madeira), and J W Beatty; of No. 3478 from J B Camara, Walter S Wagoner (Massillon, U.S.A.), M Campbell (Decatur, Illinois, U.S.A.), C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), J W Beatty, and J Murray; of No. 3479 from H S Brandreth (Weybridge), Rev J Christie (Redditch), and Ph Lehzen (Hanover); of No. 3480 from Dr. T K Douglas (Scone), A E Shaw (Leicester), W W Jones (Wanstead), T Wetherall (Manchester), J S Wesley (Exeter), Fidelitas, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Ph Lehzen, W H Winter (Medstead), John Isaacson (Liverpool), L Schlu (Vienna), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), and P L Moore (Margate).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3481 received from S M Robins (Ilfracombe), T Roberts (Hackney), P L Moore, J Green (Boulogne), J Cohn (Berlin), F W Cooper (Derby), W Turnpenny (Skipton), A Apps (Cullumpton), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), T Wetherall, Godfrey Verrall (Bath), Arthur Perry (Dublin), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), W W Jones, H R Thompson (Twickenham), E Lawrence, G Bakker (Rotterdam), W C D Smith (Northampton), W Carr (Pontefract), H J M, R C Widdicombe, Horward, Sorrento, J W Atkinson-Wood (Manchester), W Winter (Medstead), Loudon McAdam (Storrington), J W Young (Shaftesbury), R J Christie, E J Winter-Wood, H S Brandreth, J Smith (Borough), R Worters (Canterbury), R R Gittins (Birmingham), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), and T Schlu (Vienna).

## SOLUTIONS OF HOLIDAY PROBLEMS.

No. 1.—B to B 4th, K to B 6th, 2. Castles, Mate. No. 2.—1. P to K 4th (ch). No. 3.—1. B to Q 3rd. No. 4.—1. Q to R 6th. No. 5.—1. P takes B, becoming a Kt, K takes Kt, 2. Kt to Kt 6th, B or K moves, 3. P becomes Q, Mate.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF HOLIDAY PROBLEMS received from R Worters (Canterbury), F Burton (Glasgow), F W Cooper (Derby), Yecal (Ealing), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Jacob Verrall (Rodmell), Theo Marrials (Colyton), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), Norvic (Brighton), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Dr. J K Douglas (Scone), Major Buckley (Instow), T Sherwin (Hanley), J Dixon (Colchester), J Churcher (Southampton), J Green (Boulogne), C Barretto (Madrid), and F Hanstein (Natal).

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs E. E. COLMAN and H. B. UBER.

(Caro-Kann Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. U.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. U.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	15. P to Q 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	16. Kt takes P	
3. P to K 5th	B to B 4th		
4. B to Q 3rd	B takes B		
5. Q takes B	P to K 3rd		
6. P to K B 4th			
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd		
8. Castles	Q to Kt 3rd		
9. P to B 3rd	P to B 4th		
10. K to R sq	P takes P		
11. P takes P	Kt to B 4th		
12. R to Q sq	R to B sq		
13. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th		
14. Q to Kt sq	R to B 5th		

B to K 3rd is usual, but this particular variation is considered rather in favour of Black.

The position is curious. At first sight White seems badly tied up, but further inspection will show Black to be in no better position; and with one weak spot, that

White lays hold of his opportunity, and from now until the end plays in skilful and attractive fashion.

17. B to Q 2nd  
18. Kt takes Kt  
19. Kt to B 3rd  
20. Kt to K 2nd  
21. B to B 3rd  
22. R to Q 2nd  
23. Kt to Q 4th  
24. B takes R  
25. R to Q 3rd  
26. R to R 3rd  
27. Q to Q B sq  
28. B to B 3rd  
29. P to B 5th  
30. Q to R 6th

Q to Kt 6th  
Q Kt takes P  
R takes Kt  
B to K 2nd  
R to B 5th  
Kt to K 6th  
Castles  
R takes Kt  
Kt to B 5th  
Q to Kt 4th  
P to K Kt 3rd  
R to Q sq  
B to B 4th  
Kt takes P  
Q to Kt 3rd

And White mates in three moves.

On Tuesday next Mme. Melba will make her one public appearance this season at the Queen's Hall for the fourth symphony concert of the New Symphony Orchestra. A few hours earlier Emil Sauer will have given his one pianoforte recital of the season in the same place.

As an object lesson on the mildness of Cornwall's winter climate, there are being displayed in the windows of some of the Great Western Railway Company's receiving offices in London some rhododendrons and camellias which were grown in the open air at Trevarrick, St. Austell. They demonstrate the geniality of the Cornish climate in sharp contrast with the Arctic weather experienced in London on Feb. 2, on which date the flowers were gathered.

Gardeners—and especially amateur gardeners—are beginning to anticipate the activities that come with the spring, or rather before it. The present time is a good opportunity, therefore, to visit the extensive clearance sale now being held by Messrs. William Cooper, of 761, Old Kent Road, at which all manner of gardening requisites, from greenhouses to trowels, are to be had at genuine reductions. A catalogue will be sent on application to Messrs. Cooper.

## SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS.

A speedy and economical treatment for disfiguring pimples is the following: Gently smear the face with Cuticura ointment, but do not rub. Wash off the ointment in five minutes with Cuticura soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use hot water and Cuticura soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. Cuticura soap and ointment are equally successful for itching, burning, scaly and crusted humours, of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, usually affording instant relief, when all else fails.

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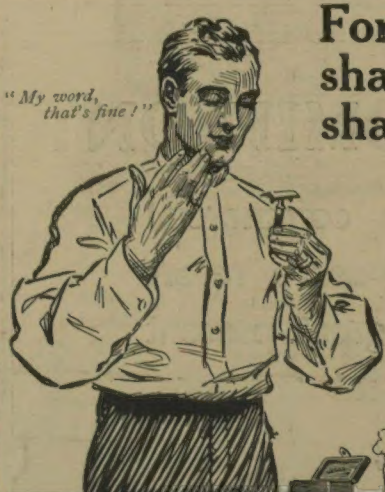
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